THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

THE CRITICAL CONDITION OF AFFAIRS CONTINUED—THE WAR MOVEMENT PROGRESSING.

Our advices by the *Java* from Austria, Prussia, and Italy report that the condition of affairs still continued critical, and that warlike movements were progressing.

Austria is said to have sent a telegraphic reply to the last Prussian despatch, declaring that she could not disarm to the extent desired by Prussia.

The official Berlin *Staats Anzeiger* of the 3d of May says:—"Concurrent intelligence from various quarters has been received, which admits no longer any doubt of the fact that the mobilization of the Austrian forces, which has been effected by degrees, will shortly be complete."

A Berlin telegram of 3d of May says:—Official reports from the General in command of the 6th Prussian Army Corps announce that means for the transport of a large number of troops are daily arriving in Prague. Should the announcement be confirmed it would show that the transport of troops with the view of concentrating an Austrian army upon our frontiers has already commenced. The rumors that the Prussian army has been mobilized are premature; but it is believed that an increase of the Prussian armaments will now take place immediately.

A Berlin telegram of the 4th of May says:—Prussia is making great preparations in the district of Wittenburg for the concentration of a *corps d'armee* on the Saxon frontier. Orders were issued yesterday from the Minister of War to place the Sixth Corps, stationed in Silesia, on a war footing. It is rumored that at the Council of Ministers held yesterday it was decided to mobilize immediately the whole Prussian army, with the exception of the *corps d'armee* in the Rhine provinces.

A circular despatch has been issued by the Prussian Government to their representatives at foreign courts, explaining that the negotiations which have taken place on the question of disarmament have led to no result, on account of the military preparations made by Austria in Venetia, which also rendered necessary the Italian armaments. The despatch casts upon Austria the full responsibility of any events which may occur hereafter.

A Vienna despatch of the 4th of May says:—The Russian Ambassador at Berlin has presented to the King of Prussia an autograph letter of the Emperor of Russia, in which reference is made to family relations existing between the Emperor and various German princely families whose existence he would be forced to defend should it be threatened.

Lord Bloomfield, the British Minister, is said to have declared to Count Mensdorff that should Austria renew any peaceful offer to Prussia it would be energetically supported by England at the Prussian Court.

The appointment of General Benedek as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the North is daily expected.

The armaments of Austria continue. Many foreigners have left Vienna.

A telegram from Prague announces that all portable church property, as well as the valuables of the ex-Emperor Ferdinand, has been sent to Vienna.

THE ASPECT IN ITALY.

Prince Napoleon had arrived at Florence.

The Italian Government had concluded a new loan of 250,000 000 livres with the National Bank of Italy. The Government releases the bank from the obligation of paying its notes in specie on presentation.

Popular demonstrations in favor of the national armaments continue to be reported from various places in Italy.

At Naples the National Guard had expressed their wish to relieve the troops that were garrisoning the town.

A Florence despatch of the 4th of May says:—It is confirmed that Austria has declared her readiness to replace her army in Venetia upon complete peace footing if Italy has no intention of attacking that province.

The Italian Government, in replying to this declaration, repeated that its armaments were purely defensive, and that Italy had no intention of taking the initiative in hostilities.

The Situation in Austria.

THE POSITION IN THE QUADRILATERAL.

Venice (April 29) Correspondence of Paris Patrie.

Austria is placing herself in a complete state of defense in the Quadrilateral. Troops are arriving from all parts, and, while not neglecting Peschiera and Legnano, the military authorities are collecting munitions of war and provisions at Verona and Mantua especially. The works of Verona since 1859 have been notably enlarged, and they now mount five hundred guns. Independently of the advantage arising from its communication through the Tyrol with the interior of the empire, Verona, with its present resources, could maintain a twelve months' siege.

Mantua is, in one sense, even stronger than Verona. It can be reduced only in one way—by investment, which would require a considerable army and much patience, for its garrison, taken at thirty thousand men, is supplied with provisions for more than a year. Mantua is surrounded for two-thirds of its extent by three lakes, and the remainder of its circumference is protected by enormous ditches, which, in case of war, can be filled with water by means of canals communicating with the lakes. There are three zones of inundation, into two of which the water has already been admitted, and the third will, it is said, be filled shortly, which was not done in 1859. Already notice has been given by the authorities to dwellers on the borders of these water defenses. Lastly, upon all the principal points of the road leading from Mantua to Verona the Austrians are constructing redoubts and entrenchments which will be heavily armed.

The Quadrilateral forms a vast entrenched camp, where all the advantages are on the side of the defenders.

Where Prussia May Strike.

SAXONY LIKELY TO BE THE FIRST SUFFERER.

Paris (May 4) Correspondence of London Times.

One of those unfounded rumors which usually spring up during a state of panic such as we have now witnessed for weeks past was afloat here yesterday, namely, that hostilities had actually commenced, and that the Prussians had invaded Saxony. It was like so many others, unfounded; but the fact that it prevailed for some time, and was to some extent credited, testifies to the anxious state of the public mind. It may, however, be only the forerunner of what may take place before long; for Prussia, by calling upon Saxony to disarm, perhaps means to make her refusal the pretext for striking the first blow. It seems, indeed, destined for Saxony to be the battle field of Germany. It was devastated by the imperialists and Swedes during the Thirty Years' War, and by the Prussians and Austrians from 1733 to 1763. During the disastrous period of the Seven Years' War, the French penetrated there. The wars of the French republic and the campaign of 1813 left their track on its soil, and, unless something stays the tremendous conflict which now seems impending, it will probably be once more the theatre of war between Germans.

Napoleon's Declaration.

STATEMENT OF THE FRENCH MINISTER TO THE LEGISLATURE—NEUTRAL FRANCE CLAIMS AN ENTIRE FREEDOM OF ACTION—FREE ITALY MUST TAKE ALL THE RISKS AND PERILS OF WAR ALONE

In the session of the French Legislature, May 3, the order of the day was the discussion on the bill calling out one hundred thousand soldiers from the class of 1866.

M. Rouher, Minister of State, rose and read:—Gentlemen:—Some members of this Chamber have seemed to think that the discussion which is about to open on the bill concerning the contingent for the army might very well serve as an occasion for a debate on the affairs of Germany. The Government is convinced that it cannot accept the proposed course without grave and numerous inconveniences. But in presence of the rumors of war which have had circulation throughout Europe, the Government considers itself bound to make known to the Chamber the policy which it has followed, its present position with respect to the German Powers, and, above all, its situation relative to Italy. That duty I come here to fulfill by a declaration which, if brief, shall not be wanting in precision. (Applause.) The policy of France with respect to the Duchies has always been pacific. From the very outset, as well as in all the phases which occurred afterwards, at Copenhagen, at the conference of London, at Vienna, and at Berlin, France has never ceased to give counsels of prudence and moderation. At present the French Cabinet continues its efforts not less energetically. In fact, when it promotes with so much perseverance the development of prosperity at home, and encourages that tendency to international assimilies, how could it remain indifferent abroad to the shock of rival passions? The efforts of the Government in favor of peace will have but one limit—namely, that it will not consent to enter into any engagement—it is determined to preserve its entire liberty of action. (Loud applause.) In those questions which do not, after all, affect either the dignity, or the honor, or the direct interest of our country, was it not the duty of the Emperor's Government, after having proclaimed loudly its pacific wishes, to respect and to practise the rules of an honorable and sincere neutrality, and consequently to remain in face of complicated events perfectly free in its determinations? Therefore it is fully resolved to employ that liberty only for the accomplishment of a task which will be easy—that of protecting against all attack the power, security, and grandeur of France (Cheers.) Special duties were imposed on us with respect to Italy—a nation to which we are attached by traditional sympathies and by a recent confraternity in arms. Italy may imagine that her interest calls on her to enter actively into the conflict which has arisen between Prussia and Austria.

Every nation is the judge of its own affairs. We do not pretend to exercise over Italy any guardianship; Italy is free to act, for she alone is responsible. (Loud approbation.) But the interest which we feel in her welfare obliges us to enter into the clearest explanations with respect to our intentions, and she knows by our reiterated declarations that in the same way as we should disavow any attack on the part of Austria against Italy, so are we decided, in the most positive manner to leave to the charge of Italy the risks and perils of any aggression on her part against Austria. (Loud cheering.) Thus, therefore, our statement to the Chamber may be summed up in three affirmations:—A pacific policy, a sincere neutrality, and an entire liberty of action. Such is our line of conduct; and we consider it to be in conformity with truth and justice, and worthy of the confidence of the legislative body and of the country. (Long continued applause.)

The International Sculling Match.

HAMILL'S ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

From the London Sportsman, May 5.

Just as we were on the point of going to press we received a telegram informing us that Hamill, the champion sculler of America, arrived at Newcastle last evening, accompanied by his brother and his trainer, Laughran. As stated elsewhere, Robert Chambers and old Harry Clasper left Newcastle for Liverpool on Tuesday last, in order to welcome our gallant visitor to English ground, and on the arrival of the party at Newcastle, the station was literally besieged with a dense crowd of eager Tynesiders, who gave the American a most enthusiastic reception. After visiting several of the leading sporting houses the party called at the office of the Newcastle *Chronicle*, and thence adjourned to Clasper's hotel, where a very pleasant evening was spent. Hamill is expected to make his debut on the Tyne this morning, and his first performance afloat is looked forward to with the greatest excitement by the Tynesiders, who are all very favorably impressed with his appearance. Our telegram describes him as bearing a close resemblance both in height and build to Robert Cooper, but broader and stronger made, and, as far as looks go, a very promising candidate for the championship. He is said to have expressed himself exceedingly gratified by his reception at Newcastle, and has arranged to visit London early next week, and will call at our office immediately after his arrival. Thus far, therefore, the prospects of the long talked-of international match are in every respect most promising, and not withstanding the persistent manner in which some of our contemporaries have thought fit to throw cold water on the whole affair, the arrival of the *American* must effectually dispel all doubts as to the *bona fide* nature of his intentions. All that now remains to be done is to adjust one or two minor points in the terms, and as these present no substantial difficulty which cannot be settled by a personal interview between the principals, we have every hope of being able to announce in our next issue that the preliminaries of the second great international match for the championship of the world have been satisfactorily arranged.

Whatever may be the ultimate result, we may rest assured that Hamill will meet with a worthy and generous opponent, who would scorn to stoop to either meanness or subterfuge; and should the American succeed in his chivalrous undertaking to win for the New World the coveted honor, no true Englishman will grudge him his triumph.

THE ENGLISH NATIONAL DEBT.

Debts of Different Countries—Mr. Gladstone on the United States.

Mr. Gladstone's speech on the English Budget contained the following interesting passages in relation to the gradual increase of the national debt of Great Britain, and the capacity of the United States to carry a heavy financial burden:

HOW THE ENGLISH DEBT INCREASED.

The total of the national debt, which is commonly supposed at the close of the great war to have been £800,000,000, though not including all these items, had turned £900,000,000 of money, the actual figures being £902,264,000. Of course I do not include in that any allowance for the sinking fund which I exclude altogether, as I speak only of the real obligations of the country. In 1833 that total had been brought down to £842,405,000. A good deal had been done in that interval, as will be seen, for the reduction of the debt, but little had been done for the liberation of the industry of the country. A beginning might have been made, but if it was commenced it was a commencement only. In 1849 the debt had fallen to £837,848,000 or by a very small sum—namely, four and a half millions; but it must be recollected that during that interval a loan of twenty millions had been contracted for the emancipation of the negroes in the West Indies. Virtually, therefore, the reduction in that period amounted to nearly twenty-five millions. The lowest point was reached on the 5th of January, 1854. It then stood at £800,515,000. Then came the Russian war, and Parliament resolved to meet the expenses of that war in great part by taxes immediately imposed on the people; consequently the increase of debt was much less rapid than it would otherwise have been, and much less rapid than it must undoubtedly be if ever unfortunately this country should become involved in a prolonged war.

On the 31st of March, 1857, the debt had risen to £831 752 000; on the 31st of March, 1859, it was £823 984,000; and on the 31st of March, 1836, it was £798,909,000. (Cheers.) That is nominally a point somewhat lower than it has stood at before; but it must be remembered that we have cancelled two minor sinking fund stocks which formerly formed part of the nominal capital, so that, in fact, we may say, with substantial accuracy, for it is not necessary to be particular to a million or a million and a half, it has now just reached the point at which we have effaced the results of the Crimean war, and the debt thus stands at the very place which it occupied at the commencement of the year 1854.

DEBTS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

* * * I have here the national debts of nine countries in Europe, estimated from the most trustworthy data I could obtain. I find that, with the exception of Holland's, there is not one of these that has not been virtually contracted in the last half century, and by far the larger part of them has been contracted during the last twenty years—a time of peace; for if there has been any war expenditure added to them during that time it is insignificant in amount. Holland, I find, acts prudently, and reduces her debt, while the finances of Prussia are a model of good administration, for Prussia's debt stands at £43,000,000, and Holland's at £85,000 000. Russia's debt is estimated at £279 000 000, and Austria's at £316,000,000. The debt of France is not a capital debt, and it is difficult to estimate it with accuracy. It is made up of rents of twenty-three years' purchase, and, as nearly as possible, it amounts to £400,000,000. It is the largest of these debts, yet, because of the immense resources of the country, and the energy and wonderful thriftiness of its people, one need, perhaps, feel less anxiety for its future security and strength than for the stability of any other European Government.

Italy's debt stands at £152,000,000; and it is increasing with portentous strides. The debt of Spain amounts to £145,000,000; Portugal's is estimated at £83,000,000; and the debt of Turkey, which I believe to be entirely a modern institution, principally created since the Crimean war, amounts to £51,000,000. The great bulk of these debts, amounting altogether to 1500 millions, have accumulated in a time of peace, and have not been thrown upon the several countries during a struggle for life. I will not trouble the committee with the details of their rate of increase; but, omitting Holland, which has decreased its debt, and omitting Prussia, which does not habitually increase it, and omitting Spain also, which keeps its debt nearly at an equilibrium (laughter) we have six of the nine countries who have managed to increase their debts during a time of peace at the annual rate of £61 000,000 sterling. And this is growing, for, like other bad habits, debt-making has a tendency to spread. Europe should, therefore, know the increase, and look at it from the right point of view. It is spending in a time of peace the resources of war; it is exactly as if in a car of good harvest the country spent the whole of that good harvest and half another harvest beside; and it should be remembered that if peace be preserved in Europe for the rest of the century, the debts of those nine countries at the present rate of increase would amount to nearly £4,000,000,000.

THE DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

* * * The debt of the United States is in itself something wonderful—wonderful as the creation of four years, strictly of four years, and no more, and yet amounting to nearly three thousand million dollars, or £600,000,000, and the rate of the growth of the debt in the last year exceeded, I think, £200,000 000. That is a wonderful debt, and its charge is enormous. It is not possible, in the present state of the financial arrangements of that country, to ascertain with precision, but I believe I am not wrong in saying that the charge of that debt is considerably heavier than ours, though the capital is less (Hear, hear.) The smallest sum at which I can estimate the charge is thirty-one to thirty-two millions sterling; and if upon the back of that sum we lay the necessary cost of raising the revenue, which, in America, is much heavier than it is here, I do not think the effective amount of taxation incumbent upon the nation at this time in consequence of the Northern debt (I do not include one farthing of the Southern debt) cannot be taken at less than nearly thirty-five millions sterling per annum.

Well, now, looking at these figures, a man would be struck with something like despair; but if we look at the position of the country which has to bear the burden I must confess that I think the future of America, as far as finance is concerned—political problems are not now in question—will not be attended with any embarrassment. I do not believe that that debt will constitute any difficulty for the American people. (Cheers). I am confident that if they show, with respect to finance, any portion of that extraordinary resolution which on both sides alike they manifested during the war, and of that equally remarkable resolution with which, on the return of peace, they have brought their monstrous and gigantic establishments within moderate bounds (hear, hear)—I won't say that this debt, according to an expression which was once fashionable in this country, will be a feabite (a laugh) but that in a moderate time it will be brought within very small limits, and may, even within the lifetime of persons now living, be effaced altogether. (Hear, hear.)

At this moment America is, I believe, paying war taxes, and the amount of the revenue of the United States is not less, I apprehend, than about eighty millions of money, the largest sum ever raised in any country for the purposes of a central government. The estimated surplus is from twenty to thirty millions sterling a year, and I believe at present only about ten millions of their taxation are menaced by the natural impatience of the people with respect to some of the taxes that have been imposed. Mr. McCulloch, the Finance Minister of that country, strongly urges the policy of reducing the debt, and I am quite certain that from this side of the water we shall send him a hearty expression of good wishes for his success, both on account of our interest in the well-being of a friendly nation, and because it may be hoped that the example of America will react beneficially on this country. (Cheers.)

NEWS FROM CUBA.

The Retirement of the Captain-General—Sketch of his Successor, General Lersundi—Promotion of Admiral Pinzon—Postal Communication with the United States—The Trade in Slaves and Coolies—The King of the Sandwich Islands and the Pasha of Egypt Decorated by Maximilian—Grand Bull Fight, &c.

HAVANA, May 12.—General Dulce returned from the Isle of Pines as soon as the Spanish mail steamer was signalled from Maternillo, and he is now making preparations to go home. I have not yet been able to ascertain whether he intends to go via the United States. I rather think he has not yet decided about it.

His Excellency's successor is General Lersundi, who intended to leave Spain in the early part of the present month. A *segundo capo* (deputy), and a secretary will accompany him. Afterwards Senor Daniel de Moraza, deputy to the Cortes, and ex-editor of the *Espana*, is to follow, having been appointed to "a high post in the Cuban administration."

THE NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

General Lersundi is a Biscayan by birth, having been born at Deva, in Guipuzcoa, and is fifty-two years of age. His father was an old soldier. The son was a militiaman in Vittoria, and when the civil war broke out he enlisted as a distinguished soldier in the famous battalion of Chapelgorris. In a few months he was made second lieutenant for his indomitable valor. He then entered the battalion of sharpshooters of Luchana, or guides of Espartero. At the compromise of Vergara he was made captain. On the memorable day of the 7th of October, 1841, he was implicated in the enterprise of General Leon, when he conducted himself with his wonted gallantry; and when the plans of that officer were frustrated he emigrated to France. In 1843 he was already a colonel, and in 1846 he got the command of the "America," a regiment with which he undauntedly suppressed the revolution of Galicia. The following year he passed over to Portugal with General Manuel de la Concha, in defense of Queen Maria de la Gloria. In 1848, on the 7th of May, he obtained the most glorious laurel of his military career on entering the Plazo Mayor, in Madrid, which was in the power of a revolted regiment, and where he received seven shots. This secured him the promotion to general.

During the Carlist war he was Commandant General of a province of Catalonia. In 1849 he commanded one of the divisions of the Spanish expedition to Italy in defense of the Pope. He was Minister of War in the Cabinet of Bravo Murillo, and two years later President of the Privy Council, in the Cabinet of which Senor Egana formed part. In 1857, when he was Minister of the Navy, in another Cabinet, the post of Captain-General of Cuba was offered, but refused from motives of delicacy. He has been twice Director-General of Infantry. In the last Ministry of Arrazola he had the portfolio of Secretary of War. He has been four times a Councillor of State.

It is reported that the Intendente is to be recalled or relieved, and some say that another Gobernador Civil is to replace the present one. *Nous verrons.* The Brigadier Chief of Staff, Ortiz Rosas, Conde de las Poblaciones, has been decorated with the Grand Cross of Isabel la Catolica. Admiral Pinzon has been named General de Marina, Admiral of the Station, so I am assured in knowing circles. He held that post some years ago. Senor Moderto del Valle e Iznaga has been admitted as an ensign of the militia cavalry.

A deputy postmaster is expected from Washington. Everybody is loudly calling for a postal arrangement with the United States. The revenue cutter *Wilderness* is expected from Key West, and will keep up a regular communication between Florida and Havana, with an eye at the same time, I believe, to the prevention of smuggling.

HAVANA, May 12.—The order prohibiting all coasting vessels to enter any of the ports of Cuba at night has been rescinded, and it is presumed that our authorities will ere long give permission to foreign vessels to anchor at any hour after sunset before the "guard ship," as formerly.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

According to the Macao *Boletin* of the 11th of February the number of vessels that had sailed this year from that port alone to said date was eight, with 2045 emigrants contracted for the field labor in this island.

I understand that the King of the Sandwich Islands and the Pasha of Egypt have received from Maximilian the Grand Crosses of the Orders of the Mexican Eagle and Guadalupe.

GRAND BULL FIGHT.

Thursday was a strict holiday, and no business was done; but there was a grand bull fight in aid of the poor shipwrecked of Biscay—the best that has been seen here for many years. There was an unusual number of spectators, and among them many females; also, some American ladies.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—In the shoddy districts, so-called, of Yorkshire, one hundred and four millions eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand pounds of that maligned article are consumed annually.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Dr. Cooper's Report in Regard to the Present Health of Jeff. Davis—He is said to be Entirely Broken Down, and His Life Lease Believed to be Nearly Run Out.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 15.—The rumor I referred to yesterday, of a special message having been sent here by President Johnson, asking an immediate report to be made upon the present condition of Jeff. Davis' health, proves to have been correct. Such report has been asked for, and Dr. Cooper, United States Army Post Surgeon, has already forwarded the required document.

From what I have learned to-day the report is of a character that would not facilitate procuring a policy of life insurance for Mr Davis. On the contrary, he is represented as being in an exceedingly low state of health, and having become very much debilitated from want of sufficient exercise, his muscular system reduced almost to the feebleness of an infant, his nervous system completely broken down, and the vital forces remaining to him insufficient to ward off any sudden attack of serious disease. His long imprisonment, continuous anxiety, and harassment of sleep, from frequent changes day and night of the guard placed over him, are represented as the exciting causes bringing about this physical condition.

That some decisive action must follow the submission of this report there can be little question. The least that is looked for is an order granting him the privilege of unrestricted walking and exercise during the day. Some time since, through the earnest protestations of Dr. Cooper that he must have more exercise, his time for exercise was extended to three hours per day. Within the past three days the number of the guard stationed in his immediate proximity has been likewise reduced. No pacing sentinel now walks incessantly in front of his room windows, and two other sentries who walked with the same unending tramp on two other sides of the room have had lessened the length of their beats, so as to lessen their disturbance of him in the frequent changes of guard. These latter changes were also effected through the influence of Dr. Cooper. Putting all the facts I can get together, Jeff. Davis has evidently nearly reached the end of his life lease. He is in no condition to resist disease, and it is deemed doubtful whether he will be able to stand up under a protracted trial. In his indomitable will there is strong power of resistance; but as the granite column trembles and finally breaks under the incessant lashing of the sea, so this iron will may become broken under the too long and incessant burden he has had to bear.

THE TAKING OFF HATS TO JEFF.

It is currently reported that the questioning as to the state of health of Mr. Davis is likely to start up other questions, and call for a general submission of stewardship as to the treatment he has received during his confinement here as prisoner. Should such a rendering of accounts be called for, it is alleged that some very unpalatable facts will be developed, and revelations of very unbecoming indulgences in very small and petty feelings. Much of this is doubtless merest talk. The gravest fau-finding I find at present is with a recent verbal order forbidding officers from taking off their hats to Jeff. Davis or shaking hands with him.

While there are those who would both approve and applaud an humbling and contemptuous course of conduct toward Mr Davis in his present position as prisoner, there are those whose natural gentlemanly instincts and life-long mingling with polite and refined society would revolt against such treatment towards almost any prisoner, and particularly one of Mr. Davis' antecedents, rare culture, and the honored social and political associations of his past life. Secretary McCulloch did not think it unbecoming in himself to remove his hat when introduced to Mr. Davis, and shake him warmly by the hand at meeting and parting with him.

ESCORT FOR MRS. DAVIS.

It was not my intention in my present letter to diverge off into topics disconnected with the health of Mr. Davis, and the showing now entirely the official report just made on the subject confirms what I have all along been writing, but, being in the digressing way, I will refer to another recent order which is also the basis of a good deal of fault finding. This latter order concerns the treatment of Mrs. Davis, and likewise involves a point of politeness. After her arrival, it was customary to escort her back and forth from her own quarters in her visits to her husband. This work has now been deputed to an orderly; and officers, whose gallantry might induce such acts of attention, are prohibited from exercising their politeness in any such way. Interdicting politeness towards a lady—and Mrs. Davis most unquestionably is one—is rather a startling novelty in the way of military etiquette.—*New York Herald.*

Condition of Jefferson Davis.

MR DAVIS' MANNER OF LIFE—PRECAUTIONS OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES AT FORTRESS MONROE, ETC. ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 14.—Since the arrival of his wife at this place, Mr. Davis, ex-President of the late Confederacy, has regained to a wonderful extent some of his old time cheerfulness and vivacity, and does not even care to conceal it. Considering that he was at all times an affectionate husband and father, it is not to be wondered at, that to be reunited to the partner of his bosom after an absence of nearly one entire year, and, moreover, during that whole period, a captive, strongly guarded, he should forget his grievances, and, laying aside the form of the "martyr," become the husband and father.

Mrs Davis is known to be a highly accomplished lady, and that she will not abuse her privilege may be set down as an established fact. She has been assigned two entire casemates, in row No. 2, of Fortress Monroe, which are being fitted up comfortably by the officers of the garrison and the friends of the lady. Scarcely a day passes but some present for Mrs. Davis, useful for her domestic household, arrives, and, judging from the sparkle of her eye when the article is opened, it must cause her the greatest pleasure to know that she has so many friends and admirers.

Mr. Davis is supplied with everything in the shape of creature comforts; this fare is as good as any first-class hotel could offer (being supplied from the table of Post-Surgeon Cooper). He smokes the most fragrant Havanas, and has access to the library of the fort. Mrs. Davis can visit him at all hours during the day, and no restraint is placed upon their interviews. He has his regular walks on the ramparts of the fortification, and in his perambulation he is not even interrupted by the curiosity-seekers who may perchance gain admittance inside of the fortress—a recent order having been issued prohibiting persons ascending the parapets while Mr. Davis is out walking.

Being well supplied with the daily journals, he pays great attention to all they contain. From this source he became acquainted with the fact of his indictment by the Grand Jury lately in session at Norfolk. Instead of being downcast through this circumstance, he seems to be elated at the prospects of a speedy trial.

The most lynx-eyed vigilance is observed by the garrison, to exclude every one from within the walls of Fortress Monroe, except officers and attaches of the post who have legitimate business there. An applicant for admission must undergo sore trials and forms, viz.:—On crossing the drawbridge of the main sally-port, the visitor, on approaching the thunderous gate, is halted by a sentry. The corporal advances and asks who is wanted. If the party is not suspicious looking he is allowed to proceed through the archway, where more guards are stationed. The visitor is requested, by a sentry, to go into a casemate and see the officer of the guard. Here you are interrogated as to your business, etc., and, if satisfactory, the name is sent to the headquarters of General Miles, commanding the district, when a pass is sent if a proper applicant for visiting the fort. General Miles, as als ohis staff, is very particular in issuing passes, inasmuch as five out of every six are refused the privilege of coming inside.

THE GARRISON OF FORTRESS MONROE

since the capture of Richmond has consisted of regular troops, who are commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General Baston, Colonel of the 5th U. S. Artillery. It is needless to say that the most thorough discipline exists among these troops, and as an example of the rigidity in which it is enforced, I will only mention what your correspondent witnessed during the inspecting of arms of the guard this morning. The new officer of the day examined the pieces. He examined the lock, stock, and barrel of a private's musket, and sounded the piece to see that it was unloaded. On withdrawing the ramrod, the officer touched the same on his spotless white glove, when it unfortunately left a small speck of dirt. The unlucky soldier was at once remanded to arrest for his negligence. This is discipline, according to "Cæsar."

The police, or sanitary arrangements, of Fortress Monroe are in keeping with the discipline of the men. The most thorough cleanliness is prevalent throughout; and there need be no apprehension of an epidemic coming to this post.—*N. Y. World.*

THIRD EDITION

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

Senator Sherman's Proposition.

Senator Sherman will probably call up his financial proposition on Friday; there is but little doubt of its passage.

Deposits of Government Money.

In answer to a letter from the Cashier of the First National Bank, Lancaster, Pa., the Comptroller of the Treasury writes as follows:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON MAY 10, 1866.—Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 9th instant is received. In reply, I have to state that I consider depositing money by national banks with private bankers, bearing interest and payable on call, a violation of the twenty-ninth section of the Currency Act, when such deposit exceeds one-tenth part of the capital of the bank making such deposit. Very respectfully yours,

F. CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency.

Jeff Davis.

It is said that the indictment under which Jeff. Davis will be tried has been drawn to meet the provisions of the act to punish treason, passed July 17, 1862, the second section of which provides that "any person who shall hereafter set on foot, or engage in any Rebellion against the authority of the United States, shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, or be fined not exceeding $10,000, and the liberation of all his slaves"—a tremendous method of making treason odious. It is also said that Justice Field, of the Supreme Court, has expressed the opinion that this action repeals all previous provisions of the law for the punishment of treason.

General Spinner

thinks of resigning his office of United States Treasurer, and accepting the Presidency of a New York Insurance Company.

Concerning Claim Agents.

In reply, yesterday, to a letter inquiring whether a claim agent's license was necessary in gratuitously advocating any claim against the Government of the United States, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue replied as follows:—

"I reply that a claim agent is one whose business it is to prosecute claims in any of the Executive Departments of the Government, or to procure patents; and that a person who prosecutes said claim only in the manner described by you, cannot be said to make the prosecution of claims his business, and need not take out a license as claim agent. The Commissioner was induced to make this decision by the refusal of the Secretary of the Interior to recognize the right of a private individual to advocate pension claims without first taking out an agent's license."

Soldiers' Convention in Maine.

BANGOR, ME., May 17.—The Soldiers' Convention in this city is presided over by General J. P. Calley, and is very fully attended. Amongst the resolutions adopted was one declaring that the soldiers of Maine watch with solicitude the national legislation upon all questions bearing on promotions.

The resolutions also denounce the practice of passing by returned soldiers and giving office to persons of doubtful patriotism.

The resolutions also remind those in authority that the soldiers of Maine depend upon them in the future to see that the country suffers no detriment at the hands of war, and that secession be repudiated in all its debts and claims, its spirit and principles, and urges upon Congress justice of equalizing the bounties, so that every soldier shall receive an amount equal to $100 per year in bounty for all the time spent in actual service.

Williamsport (Pa.) Election.

WILLIAMSPORT, May 16.—Major James M. Wood, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day by 120 majority, being a Republican gain of 200, the Democrats having elected the city officials for several years past. The Union men celebrated their victory to-night with fireworks, music, etc. The Democrats had a majority of 176 in East and Centre Wards, but the Republicans obtained a majority of 383 in West and Lycoming Wards.

From Mexico—Reported Liberal Defeat.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The Imperial Mexican Consul in this city has received official despatches, via Acapulco, announcing that the Liberals, after their defeat in Urichoacan, endeavored to rally, but were surprised and completely routed. The occupation of Tarristuro by the Imperialists is officially reported.

There is a general depression in Mining stocks. Legal tenders, 79.

Fire in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, May 17.—About four thousand acres of woodland were burned over this week, principally in the towns of Sandwich and Monument. One dwelling-house in West Sandwich was destroyed. The loss of property is estimated at $50,000. At the last accounts the fire had been checked by the heavy rain.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 17.—The barque *Oceola* and brig *Yazoo*, bound to Baltimore, came into the Capes yesterday.

The Connecticut Senatorship.

NEW HAVEN, May 17.—The election of a United States Senator by the Senate of this State has been postponed for one week.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Cotton firm at 35@35c. Flour declining; sales of 6000 bbls. State at $7 40@9 60; Ohio, $9 20@13 75; Western, $7 40@9 60; Southern, $10 65@16 75; and Canada, $8 70@13 80. Wheat dull; sales unimportant. Corn dull; sales of 25,000 bushels at 80@82c. Beef steady. Pork heavy; sales of 1000 barrels at $30 37½@30 50. Lard and Whisky dull.

—Onions are selling in Rhode Island for 2 cents a bushel.

—Mad'lle Marie Taglioni, being about to marry the Prince Windischgratz, will take leave of the stage at Berlin.

—It is said that the French composer Clapisson, who has just died, has left behind him an unpublished comic opera, in three acts, entitled *Le Baron de Trenck.*

—It is stated that the Royal Italian Opera in London is likely to open with the *Ballo in Maschera*, Signor Mario, of course, singing in the principal character.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, May 17, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 32@32½, no change; Catawissa preferred at 28½@28¾, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¼, no change; Lehigh Valley at 61½, an advance of ¼; 129½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 37½ for Little Schuylkill; 53 56-100 for Reading; 56 for Minehill; and 38 for North Pennsylvania.

Government bonds are in fair demand. 5-20s sold at 101½@101¾; 6s of 1881 at 108¾; 7·30s at 105; and 10-40s at 95¾. In City loans there is very little doing; the new issue sold at 98½@98¾, a slight decline.

City Passenger Railroad shares are dull and rather lower. Hestonville sold at 19@19½, closing at the former rate, a decline of 1, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 21@21½, a slight decline. 85 was bid for Second and Third; 55 for Tenth and Eleventh; and 35½ for Union.

Bank shares are firmly held. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 123 and Union at 58. 140 was bid for First National; 217 for North America; 53 for Commercial; 29½ for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 62½ for City; and 62½ for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares are without change. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54½, and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 34½@34¾. 117 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 15¾ for Susquehanna Canal; 53 for Delaware Division; and 64 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull. A small lot of Ocean sold at 8.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is abundant at 4@5 per cent. Commercial paper is quoted 5@5½ for best short bills, and 5½@6½ for 90 days' and 4 months' notes. Exchange is nominally as at the close of business last evening."

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—"A new and important feature in insurance has been introduced by the National Express and Transportation Company, Joseph E. Johnston, of Richmond, President. This Company has effected arrangements with twelve insurance companies, by which the contents of the money chests of the Express Company are insured against common carriers' risk. Policies have been taken out to the amount of $500,000 by each train. The risk, however, constantly repeats itself, and the amount additionally insured during the course of a year, must, of course, be immense. For the large additional security thus afforded, the National Express and Transportation Company make no extra charge. Its rates are the same as those charged by other companies."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$500	US 5-20s 62	101¼	100 sh Cat pf	b5.. 28
$2000	do	101¼	100 sh do	b30 28¼
$1000	do	101¼	4 sh Lehigh Nav	54
$6000	do	1865 102	6 sh do	54
$5000	do	1865 102	100 sh Hestonv.	b30 19½
$150	U S 7·30s Aug	102	100 sh do	19½
$10000	U S 6s '81	108¾	100 sh do	b30 19
$5000	City 6s new	98¾	200 sh do	b5 19
$300	do	98	100 sh do	b5 19
$500	do	mun 98¾	100 sh do	b30 19
$1000	Leby Co 6s	74	2 sh Penna R	54¼
$1000	Cam. & Am. 6s	90	100 sh Sch N pf	b5 34½
$400	U S 10-40s	95¾	100 sh do	b30 34½
100 sh	Ocean	8	2 sh Leh Val	61¾
200 sh	do	8	3 sh F and M. Bk	123
100 sh	do	8	6 sh Union Bk	58
100 sh	Ph & E	s30 32	6 sh do	58
100 sh	do	s30 32	100 sh 13th & 15th	b5 21
100 sh	do	s60 32	200 sh do	b30 21½
200 sh	do	b15 32½	100 sh do	b30 21¾
500 sh	Black Heath	8½		

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	130½	12 M.	129½
11 A. M.	129½	1 P. M.	129¾

HARPER, DUENEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	129¾	129¾
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	122	123
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	112	115
Pennsylvania Currency	55	45
New York Exchange	par.	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Labor Laws in Louisiana.

From the Tribune.

Ex-Governor Hahn, of Louisiana—who never was reckoned a very tempestuous radical—has written a letter to Senator Howe in elucidation of the laws passed by the Louisiana Legislature relating to freedmen. The Louisiana Legislature had no doubt of the merit of their work, for they printed it all in a pamphlet—but that was for home consumption, and calculated, like the almanacs, for the meridian of New Orleans. Of the code as a whole Governor Hahn justly remarks that "however much credit may be due for the skill with which the *animus* of these laws was sought to be disguised, there is nevertheless really very little desire to do justice to one-half of the population of Louisiana."

The first statute requires the freedmen within the first ten days of January of each year to make contracts for the whole year. That is what is called free labor in Louisiana. Suppose we transfer it to New York, in order to test its value. Put a law in the statute-book of this State, requiring every mechanic or day laborer on a farm to dispose of himself for the whole year by a bargain to be made in the first ten days of the year. If he refuse, if he cannot make a bargain to his liking, if he find capital leagued to control the labor market during those ten days, if he see employers conspiring to fix wages at five dollars a month, and therefore the mechanic or laborer decline to sell himself for such a price—call him a vagrant, subject him to arrest by a justice of the peace, and sell him at auction, or put him at forced labor as a punishment for his contumacious independence. That is what the law of Louisiana does for her free laborers. We can imagine what the workingmen of New York would think of it. They would say this is a law which makes a laborer nominally free for ten days in the year, and really a slave for the other three hundred and fifty-five. They would say, We will not respect or obey a law so foolish, unjust, or inhuman. And they would be right. Is there, then, any difference between New York and Louisiana which can make a statute which would be wicked here a righteous law there?

The contract required in Louisiana must be entered into in writing before a justice of the peace, and when written shall be "conclusive evidence of the intent of the parties thereto." One of the parties thereto is a negro who by the law of the State for fifty years has been forbidden to learn to read or write. How is he to know what the written instrument contains? There are to be two "disinterested witnesses." Who can they be? Not negroes, who can witness nothing, but white men, planters, planters' friends, neighbors of the justice and of the planter, with every bias on the side of their own race and every prejudice against the negro. A contract thus enforced, thus put in writing, and thus witnessed, is practically a contract of which the freedman knows nothing, in which he has no representative, in which his interests are at the mercy of those whose interests are in every way opposed to his.

The workingmen of New York may say this distant injustice does not concern them. They are mistaken. They will yet learn that the interests of labor are the same throughout the country, and that it is not possible to pass a law oppressing labor in Louisiana that does not strike at the rights of labor in New York.

Insulting the Dead.

From the Tribune.

We printed yesterday a pretty full account of the occurrences at Augusta, Ga., heretofore briefly noticed. On the 26th of last month the Rebel women of that city went in procession to the cemetery to decorate with flowers the graves of the Rebel dead. The ceremony was made as imposing as numbers and solemnity could make it, not less than three thousand persons joining in the rites. Side by side with the Rebels lay the Union dead, but nobody had a flower for any of the latter. The loyal women of Augusta, including the teachers of the freedmen and many of the colored women, made an attempt to repair this omission. They arranged for a second procession, of which the children in the freedmen's schools were to form the principal portion. Southern chivalry took the alarm at once. The Mayor of Augusta prohibited the demonstration, summoned a large force of police, and barred the gates of the cemetery. The procession of women and children were met at the gates by the armed Rebel police, denied an entrance, and spite of entreaties, were obliged to go home, unable to pay this simple and touching tribute of respect to the Union dead. That is Southern chivalry, magnanimity, and loyalty, all joined in one.

It is humiliating to be obliged to add that the refusal of the Rebel Mayor to allow the Union graves to be garlanded with flowers, was sustained by two Union officers—by General Brannan, commanding the District, and by General Tillson, who is Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Georgia! These two officials united in attempting to restrain the slight tribute of respect to their former comrades, on the ground that it would create ill feeling between the whites and the blacks! It would be charitable to disbelieve them capable of such an act, but both the Rebel and the loyal accounts agree on this point, and General Brannan even regretting that he had no troops at hand to prevent the demonstration by force. While such officers command at the South, what reason is there to hope that the bitterness and hatred shown by the Rebels will be softened? What right have we to demand that the Rebels shall respect a flag which Union Generals combine to insult?

The Administration, Congress, General Grant, and the Next Presidency.

From the Herald.

There is a hitch between Congress and the Administration. Reconstruction is the difficulty. The President has adopted his plan, which is denounced by Congress, and Congress has proclaimed its plan, which is opposed by the President. There is an "irrepressible conflict" between the two departments, and yet the reconstruction scheme of Congress in all its essential features is but a rehash of the scheme of the Administration.

After sitting for five months upon a nest full of all sorts of reconstruction eggs, good and bad, white, black, blue, and speckled, the Joint Committee of Fifteen have hatched out the small brood of chickens over which the Senate is now clucking. And what are they? They embrace a Constitutional amendment declaring, first, in behalf of all citizens of all races the equal protection of the laws. This is a superfluous safeguard, or the Civil Rights bill is a mockery. Secondly, where suffrage is restricted on account of race or color the enumeration of the people for Congressional representation shall be proportionately reduced. This is, substantially, the amendment suggested months ago by President Johnson. Thirdly, that neither the United States nor any State shall pay or assume any debts of the Rebellion, nor any claim for emancipated slaves. All this has been provided for in the actual reorganization of the late Rebel States under the President's instructions. The plan of Congress, by bill, further provides to exclude from all Federal offices certain classes of leading and active participants in the Rebellion, a provision which is also based upon the administration policy.

Thus far, then, the plan of Congress is but a clumsy revamping and half-soling of the President's plan. The point of divergence is the third section of the joint committee's amendment, which proposes to disfranchise 'till the 4th of July, 1870, all persons concerned in giving voluntary aid and comfort to the late Rebellion. Strangely enough, too, this proposition passed the House against a majority the other way. But how? The answer to this question solves the whole case. There are three factions in Congress—the radical Republicans, the moderate Republicans, and the Copperheads. The radical faction and the Copperhead faction are each operating on an independent tack for the next Presidency. The moderadoes, or third faction, are cutting in and out for the spoils of the present administration, but at every blast of the party trumpet of Stevens they fall into the wake of the radicals. Mr. Raymond is a specimen brick of these so-called conservatives. Most conspicuous among the opponents of this aforesaid third section in the House, his adhesion to it in his vote, under the whip of Stevens, was the most prominent feature in the day's proceeding.

It is the next Presidency that has divided this Congress into these three wrangling factions—the next Presidency and the spoils of the present administration. But if we can settle now, as we think we can, this question of the next Presidency, we are satisfied that Congress will find it easy work to fall in fairly with President Johnson's Southern policy. He has declared that he is not a candidate for another term, and we believe him. He is not, therefore, engineering for another election. The Copperheads are noisy in their admiration of him; but who imagines that they dream of making him their candidate? The moderate Republicans go with the Administration for the spoils of to-day, but with the radicals for the plunder of to-morrow.

One of Mr. Seward's newspaper organs has warned the Republican party that if this thing of the restoration of the Southern States be not settled before the Presidential election there will be civil war. But we say it will be settled, if we can settle now the Presidential question, and we believe that in the public mind this question is already settled. General Grant is the man. A million of Union soldiers are waiting to give him their suffrages, and another million or more of the Union men of the war are ready to back their soldiers. Convention or no convention, he is good for the solid vote of the Northern States and for some of the Southern States. No divisions or reconstructions of parties or States can touch him, because he is the champion and the candidate of the great Union party of the war. The case is very simple. This party owes to General Grant a heavy debt. If they cannot pay it they intend to recognize it by his election to the White House in 1868, and because they know that he is the man for the place, especially in the reconstruction of our foreign relations, which will then be the main work in hand.

Accordingly, leaving the Copperheads out of the question, the inquiry recurs what have the radicals to gain from their present factious opposition to President Johnson and his policy, or what have they to lose by supporting him when the public sentiment of the whole country is in favor of his plan of reconstruction, and when Stevens himself has been constrained to adopt it in order to carry his additional restrictions? Why all this sapping and mining for the next Presidency, when that affair is a foregone conclusion? It is a radical blunder to be hedging and ditching against Andrew Johnson as a Presidential candidate. Common sense, as well as common justice, should teach this Congress to abandon its factious absurdities and all such stultification as that third section and that Colorado bill, and to deal honestly with an honest and consistent administration.

Approaching Trial of Jefferson Davis.

From the World.

What is Mr. Davis to be tried *for*? We do not mean to ask for what crime, for that sufficiently appears in the indictment; but what end is sought to be accomplished corresponding to the greatness of the events in which Mr. Davis was a leading actor, and to the political and sectional passions which will be reinflamed by such a trial? That he will be hung for treason, we suppose not ten intelligent men in the United States believe. If the final upshot of the exciting proceedings at Richmond next month is to be merely a release of Mr. Davis from custody, either by an acquittal by the jury or a pardon by the President, why could he not be released by some more quiet process, without arousing decaying passions into new activity?

There is some ground to believe that both President Johnson and Chief Justice Chase feel the force of this doubt, and concur in regarding the trial more in the light of a political manœuvre than of a judicial necessity. The communications which have taken place between these high functionaries, on this subject, have been only partially divulged; but the general tenor of what is known is, that the President has steadily desired that the Chief Justice should conduct the trial, and that the Chief Justice has evinced an equally steady reluctance to the task. It is not improbable that both of these officers think that the chances preponderate in favor of an acquittal; that the President wishes to allay the clamors of the ultra-"loyalists" by the guarantee of judicial rigor which would be afforded by the presence of Chief Justice Chase; and that Mr. Chase, who aspires to be the Republican candidate for the Presidency, does not wish to figure before that party as the judicial officer by whom Mr. Davis was set at large.

These motives, though too probable to admit of much doubt, are not of a nature to be avowed; and they may be properly enough veiled behind ostensible reasons so plausible as those alleged on either side. In a great State trial, there is a manifest propriety in the highest judicial officer of the Circuit presiding; a propriety which the Chief Justice cannot contest, and which he has, thus far, evaded only by expressing his unwillingness to hold a court in a place where martial law is in force. Martial law is, indeed, an affront to judicial dignity; but if the Chief Justice is so fastidious, how did he reconcile himself to hold courts last year in Maryland, or even to preside this winter over the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia? Maryland was under martial law till relieved by President Johnson's proclamation of December last, and in that proclamation the District of Columbia was by name excepted. If the existence of martial law is a reason why courts should not be held, no civil courts ought to have been held anywhere in the United States after Mr. Lincoln's proclamation suspending the habeas corpus in all the States and Territories. It is obvious enough that Judge Chase's assigned reason is a subterfuge, and that the real motives of his unwillingness to try Mr. Davis are such as he does not choose to avow.

After Mr. Davis' first indictment (in May last), we suppose there were but three ways by which he could be released from custody, namely, a *nolle prosequi*, acquittal by a jury, or pardon by the President after conviction. We do not suppose the President has ever, for a moment, entertained the thought of a *nolle prosequi*; and it will be soon enough for him to consider the question of a pardon after the prisoner had been sentenced. President Johnson, who is very tenacious of his convictions, has seemed to entertain the idea that it is necessary to try Mr. Davis for the purpose of bringing to a judicial decision the questions underlying the war. This is a view which Mr. Johnson seems to share with a large proportion of the Republican press. To get a judicial decision on the right of secession, and "to make treason odious," are the two avowed reasons for putting Mr. Davis on trial.

But even though President Johnson unites with the Republican party in urging them, they are reasons which will not very well bear scrutiny. To submit the secession question to a court is to imply that it is still open to doubt! Suppose the court should decide that secession is a constitutional right, would President Johnson and the Republican party admit it? Not for a moment! To submit, as if it were still doubtful, a question which is decided beyond appeal, savors not of the sincerity due to so grave a subject. Can any loyal man in the North really wish to submit to judicial decision the question whether, after all, the war we have waged with the South has not been a wrong? If we admit that the question is doubtful, and that an argument by the best legal intellects and a solemn judicial decision are needed to settle it, we thereby go very far towards exculpating the prisoner in advance.

If the question be, even at this late day, so doubtful and difficult, the Southern people may have innocently held either side of it; and the great body of them are neither more nor less guilty than Mr. Davis himself. If the decision is desired for their benefit, how can we expect them to respect it when we are ready to avow beforehand that we would not yield our convictions on this subject even to the authority of the Supreme Court? If we refuse to accept from the court anything but the echo of our own views, what better can we expect of them? It is difficult to discover the necessity of submitting to further discussion a question which has been irrepealably decided. In this view, therefore, the trial of Mr. Davis will be little better than a judicial farce.

The other avowed purpose of the trial is "to make treason odious." But suppose Mr. Davis should be acquitted? This, we take it, is a more probable event than any other. Would an acquittal render treason more odious than it is already? The grounds for expecting acquittal as more probable than conviction, are, that the framers of the Constitution intended to make convictions for treason not easy, but difficult; and that the laws passed by our fathers favor this tendency. Nobody doubted that Burr was a traitor; but Burr escaped although the administration of Mr. Jefferson did its utmost to secure his conviction. Burr was indebted for his escape entirely to the rulings of Chief Justice Marshall, and not at all to the character of the jury. His followers and accomplices were men collected from various places; they did not, like the abettors of the Rebellion, form a compact community whose members were nearly unanimous in sentiment.

The Constitutional provision, therefore, which requires a trial to be before a jury of the State and district where the scene of the indictment is laid, did not favor him as it does Mr. Davis. Mr. Davis must be tried before a Virginia jury, and the erection of West Virginia into a separate State is favorable to his acquittal, no jurymen can be drawn from thence. By the statute regulating trials for treason, the accused may peremptorily challenge thirty-five jurors, and as many more as he pleases for cause. All who "have deliberately formed an opinion that the party is guilty of the crime charged against him are disqualified to serve as jurors." The probabilities are, that such consistent Union men as may be summoned as jurymen will, in this way, be disqualified, and the peremptory challenge of thirty-five besides, is likely to secure, in the State of Virginia, a jury of which some members will be favorable to Mr. Davis. But if, of the whole twelve, there is even one that stands for his acquittal, the jury will not agree, and disagreement is as good for him as an acquittal, since he cannot be tried again on the same charge. It is easy to see, therefore, that the chances are at least eleven to one that Mr. Davis will not be convicted. This probability, we presume, is the true reason why Chief Justice Chase is unwilling to try him, and is also the reason why the President has been so persistent that he should, in order that no injurious party use may be made of a non-agreement or acquittal.

This being the aspect of the case, the question naturally recurs, why should there be a trial at all? Why not enter a *nolle prosequi* and let the prisoner go at large? We suppose President Johnson entertains no doubt that Mr. Davis is guilty of treason, and feels bound to do all in his power to secure his conviction. He reasonably prefers that the responsibility for his escape shall rest on the court and jury, rather than on himself. The President could hardly commit a greater political mistake than to direct a *nolle prosequi*. Whether the trial results in Mr. Davis' release or his conviction, it is equally incumbent on the President to see that he has a "a speedy trial." His release from custody by a trial relieves the President from all responsibility; and if the trial is presided over by the radical Chief Justice, the result will not be open to party cavil.

The Burning of Columbia.

From the Daily News.

There are few journals in the country that can compete with the *Tribune* in the ingenious sophistry it brings to bear on questions which it feels constrained to discuss, but in which a disclosure of the actual facts would be ruinously fatal to the hypothesis it seeks to sustain. Its article of Tuesday on General Wade Hampton is a case in point; and the coolness with which it dodges the issue, while charging that General Hampton is evading it, is refreshing to contemplate. The substance of General Sherman's charge is that cotton was fired in the streets of Columbia by Hampton's order; and that the flames from the burning cotton, so fired, communicated to the adjoining buildings, and so produced the conflagration which destroyed the town.

Now, General Hampton says, in replying to this charge, "I deny emphatically that any cotton was fired in Columbia by my order." And the *Tribune* calls this "evading" the charge. What would the *Tribune* have? The question is not as to General Hampton's wishes or intentions, but as to his acts. It is a matter of no sort of consequence whether General Hampton ordered the cotton to be burned or not, unless it can be shown that the cotton was so burned. But General Hampton went still further in his statement. He admitted having once given an order for burning the cotton, but stated that he had countermanded it, at the instance of General Beauregard, and that, consequently, it was never executed. If the issue is not fairly and squarely met, then there never yet has been an issue fairly made up.

Columbia was burned not by means of cotton bales, but by means of balls of yarn, steeped in turpentine and other combustibles, which were set on fire and thrown into private dwellings all over the city. And it was Federal soldiers who cut the hose attached to the fire engines and prevented any successful attempt to extinguish the flames. As for the explosion at the depot of the South Carolina Railroad, that was the result of an accident. The building was full of stores of every description, which were abandoned to the populace when the Confederate troops commenced evacuating the town, and a spark from the pipe of a careless forager falling upon a box of cartridges, the top of which had been wrenched off, produced the catastrophe.

It is amusing to see the squirming of the radical press on this subject. Its editors affected, at first, to see nothing atrocious in the burning of Columbia and its attendant horrors, and were rather inclined to make merry over the calamities of "the Rebels." But now that public opinion has emphatically condemned the act, they are making a desperate effort to cast the odium of it upon General Hampton. How desperate the effort is, may be inferred from the character of the evidence on which they rely to sustain their absurd charges. The *Tribune* concludes its article by the question:—"If it was right for the Rebels to burn, why would it have been wrong for Sherman?" The answer is simple. Columbia belonged to the Confederates and did not belong to General Sherman. The burning of Moscow immortalized Rostopchin; but if French soldiers had done the deed it would have been infamy for Bonaparte.

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[4 25 1m N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 8, 1866.

Whereas, Satisfactory notice has been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency that the capital stock of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, Pa., has been increased in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000); in accordance with the provisions of its Articles of Association and that the whole amount of such increase has been paid in, and that the paid up capital stock of said Bank now amounts to the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($300,000):

Now it is hereby certified that the Capital Stock of the Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa., aforesaid, has been increased as aforesaid, in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000); that said increase of capital has been paid into said Bank as a part of the Capital Stock thereof; and that the said increase of capital is approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

In witness whereof I hereunto affix my official signature.

H. R. BULBURD,

5 11 6t Deputy Comptroller.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866.

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, held in this city on the eighth day of March, 1866, I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.

J. F. HARTRANFT,

Late Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above. 5 4t 5

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duly elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT

JOSEPH S. PEROT.

MANAGERS.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
CHARLES R. CUMMINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES KNECHT,
SENECA E. MALONE,
NATHAN BROOKS,
JOHN B. MICHENER,

TREASURER.

SAMUEL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

(Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1866. 5 11 1m

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of the "Lincoln Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Season Ticket, $1·00 Single Ticket, 25 cents. [4 21 1m

OFFICE PORTAGE OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 1003 South BROAD Street, Philadelphia.

The proprietors of the shares who have neglected to pay the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY CENTS), by the action of the Board of Directors in pursuance of the terms of the Charter of this Company, are hereby requested to take notice that a sufficient number of shares to pay all assessments, with necessary and incidental charges thereon, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 12 M.

5 14 18t H. M. HUNSICKER, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 30, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney or collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

5 3 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 1m] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Mild eurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 3

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 7 17 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

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BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12·00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8·00 to 75

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GUIPURE LACES,
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SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.

We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.

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DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

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Have just opened a complete stock of

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CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.

300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.

100 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.

A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.

GLOVES—GLOVES.

A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.

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GABRIELLE SKIRTS.

The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 9 13

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

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100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Cluny, Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.

The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

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628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 §

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LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

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TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC

We are offering our stock of

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AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

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DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc.

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Fine Jewelry,
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AND
Solid Silver-ware.

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Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

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4 16 3m] N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

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VELVET CARPETS,

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WHITE, RED, AND FANCY

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ENGLISH BRUSSELS,

FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,

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NEW PATTERNS

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

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CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

AT RETAIL.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL),

NOW OFFER THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

CARPETINGS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED

ONE THOUSAND ROLLS

FRESH

CANTON MATTING,

ALSO,

TWO HUNDRED ROLLS

CALCUTTA COCOA MATTING.

All Widths and Styles,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES. [4 25 1mrp

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Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.

GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.

The choicest Liquors always on hand.

No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.

3 19 3m HENRY BECKER Manager

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

I. O. of O. F.

Grand Celebration at the Academy of Music Last Evening—Oration by Past Grand Sire James B. Nicholson—Immense Turnout of the Order in Full Regalia, Etc.

Secret orders or fraternities of men have existed from early times, and have ever formed a powerful element in the control of society. The Order of Odd Fellows is now the strongest, and in some respects the best, of all orders for engendering love of law and morality in our community. This great institution should therefore receive the warmest support from our citizens.

Last evening the American Academy of Music was densely crowded with members of the Order of Odd Fellows, in full regalia, attended, in many cases, by ladies bearing the regalia of the beautiful degree of Rebekah.

Headed by the Liberty Cornet Band, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, five hundred strong, marched to the Academy, in regalia, and took seats upon the stage, and the scene, as this body entered, was really imposing, added to not a little by the performance of a grand march by the Germania Orchestra.

The celebration was arranged under the auspices of Vigilant Lodge, No. 155, of this city, and great credit is due to the Committee, Messrs. Weik, E. G. Millette, and their associates, for the able manner in which everything was conducted.

The following Lodges attended the celebration in regalia:—

Pennsylvania, No. 1,	Covenant, No. 114,
Morning Star, No. 4,	Olive Branch, No. 115,
Gen Marion, No. 6,	Paradise, No. 127,
Philomathean, No. 10,	Vigilant, No. 155,
Kensington, No. 11	Enterprise, No. 201,
Philadelphia, No. 18,	National, No. 223,
Philanthropic, No. 15,	Minerva, No. 224,
Amity, No. 19,	Radiant Star, No. 282,
Friendship, No. 28,	Wahsatch, No 306,
Independence, No. 55,	Du Progress, No 495,
Chosen Friends, No. 100,	West Philadelphia, No. 572.
Oriental, No. 113,	

At 8 o'clock M. W. Grand Master George Fling took the Chair, called the vast assemblage to order, and in a few well-chosen remarks announced that the programme would be proceeded with at once. The Opening Ode was sung by the entire audience present, led by the Germania Orchestra and the Philadelphia Musical Society, after which Flotow's sublime and beautiful overture to *Martha* was given with excellent effect, followed with this prayer by the Grand Chaplain, Rev. D. Washburn:—

Lord of all power in Heaven and earth, be graciously and specially present, we pray Thee, in this gathering together of brothers and friends—condescend, with Thy wisdom and love, to preside over this assemblage. Guide us with Thy counsel. Give us more and more of Thy blessed Spirit. Cleanse us from all iniquity, and further us with Thy continual help in whatever, as a Brotherhood, we are finding to do according to Thy will. Marvellous are all Thy works, O God, in whom we live, and move, and have our being. We praise Thee for our restored peace, liberty enlarged, and national prosperity. But above all praise is Thy word, the key to our right understanding and appreciation of all that is beneath, within, around, and above us. Accept our grateful acknowledgments, social and individual, for the light of its manifold truth. Especially would we recognize our indebtedness to Thy revelation for the principles of the great Brotherhood here represented.

To Him who gave himself for human redemption, we owe all that is good in our beneficent organization. Only under the genial sky of Christianity could it have originated. Unto whom but unto the Nazarene, even the crucified one, who is now exalted above every name, do we owe the knowledge that God is our Father, and we are all brethren? Are the sick to be visited, the distressed to be relieved, the widow and the orphan in affliction; who taught us this lesson? Lord, make us to love Thee truly. Continue to bless the Order whose existence is due to Thy good providence. All is in Thy power, who taught us when we pray to say, "Our Father, who art in Heaven."

Music—Bright Star of Hope (by Halevy), Germania Orchestra.

Welcome Ode (by A. G. Shears), Philadelphia Musical Society.

Music—Iceale Waltz (by Lanner), Germania Orchestra.

Odd Fellows' Glee, Philadelphia Musical Society.

Music—Selection from Il Trovatore (by Verdi), Germania Orchestra.

At this point Past Grand Sire James B. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, clothed in the regalia of his office, proceeded to deliver

THE ORATION

on "Odd Fellowship: Its origin, progress, design, and character." We have only space for a brief outline of this able and eloquent effort:—

Past Grand Sire Nicholson spoke of the instrumentality of man by combination to elevate the masses of his fellow-men. It was to attain this object that the Order of Odd Fellowship had been started, and it had progressed until it now embraced the intellect, enterprise, and energy of the country. That orders of mutual assistance among men had existed in ancient times there could be no doubt, but the origin of Odd Fellowship might be found in the old trade guilds of Saxon England. These were designed to assist tradesmen mutually—to secure a living for all. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes, about 1685, large numbers of French refugees passed over into Britain and formed themselves into societies pledged to mutual aid in times of sickness and distress. These Lodges were created about St. Alfield and Norwich. The members made lace-work, and their clubs were protective and beneficent in character. In 1793 the English Government first recognized these associations by the passage of the George Rose's act, which allowed them to invest their funds in government securities. Odd Fellowship proper took its rise in the establishment of the Manchester Unity in 1812. That great body now comprises 3600 Lodges, and has a membership of over 250,000. Odd Fellowship in America owed its origin to the late Past Grand Sire Thomas Wildey, who raised the first Lodge in Baltimore in 1820, from which has sprung up a vast brotherhood, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from Maine to Mexico. Shortly after this the first lodge here—Pennsylvania, No 1—was organized at John Upton's hotel, in this city. The time-honored banner of this lodge hung near the speaker, and he pointed to it, with the remark, that it was probably the first Odd Fellows' banner that ever was painted. (Applause.) In 1823 the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was organized, and Aaron Nichols was the first Grand Master. Since this time Wildey and others had travelled throughout the length and breadth of the land, and had established the Order in every village of the land. The progress of the Order during the last twelve years has no parallel in the history of the world. At first, people thought it was merely a social or convivial order; but soon men of culture and talent entered it and raised it to its present high position and purity. Now it has come to deserve the admiration of all good men and women in the country.

The objections of the outside world to Odd Fellowship were alluded to. It was not merely to join a beneficial society that one becomes an Odd Fellow. To be one in spirit and truth a man must be honest—a true friend—a kind father, brother, son, or husband—in fact, a Christian gentlemen. (Applause.) In the day of her trial our beloved Order was assailed on all sides by prejudiced and unmanly people, but you true men upheld your fraternity through obloquy and contempt, declaring that nothing but death could dissolve the heaven-wrought bonds—the links of Friendship, Love and Truth, and you have gained the victor's laurels. (Applause.) There are objections to our Order that we do not care to conciliate. These spring from malice, motives of interest, or wickedness. We war against vice in all its forms. Friendship towards man prompts the contest. We are fighting crime, evil. We have declared war against it, and, with the help of God, our right hands shall not be stayed until the Prince of Peace awards us victory, and exclaims, "Well done, good and faithful servants!" We are not volunteers, we are drafted for life to battle under the white banner of love and purity, and in our lexicon there is no such word as fail. (Applause.) There are good men and women that we desire to have with us yet, though, and we ask them to give us their smiles and Godspeeds in the good work.

There were those who objected to the name of our order. "Why not take a name more expressive of the designs of the Order?" ask many persons. Trial and search has been made, but without avail. High-sounding titles were plentiful, but they were as the tinkling cymbal, meaning nothing, because raising expectations never to be realized. The good old English name was, therefore, retained. Is not he that does about doing good in this cold world—preaching and practising what he preaches—an *odd fellow?* The objection to our Society because it was a secret order was not well taken.

It would not do for us to throw open our doors to the world to show the truth that is in us—we should not succeed. First, there is the religious injunction of secrecy upon acts of charity. "When thou doest thine alms let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." Then there is the moral demand for secrecy. Would it do for the scandalizing gossips of the town to know that widow Smith had been relieved, or brother Jones nursed or buried by the members of the lodge? Would it do for people to point to poor Odd Fellows' orphans who are helped up, and say "You were saved from the almshouse by the Lodge?" No, it is better by all means that it is so, and secrecy so. These acts are some of our secrets—they are not of the world, and the public should not know them. When an application comes to the Lodge for help, we know the applicant is worthy, and, hence, acts in one other advantage of secrecy. Then there is be religion of the order, which some persons construed into an overthrow of the Church, but a distinguished minister of the Gospel had assured him that the Order of Odd Fellows was really doing neglected work of the ministry and of the Church. For himself, he would say, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows should not be placed second to any order or society in the advancement of religion or civilization. Mr. Nicholson here delivered an eloquent apostrophe to the various magnificent qualities of the Order and gave some highly interesting illustrations of the benefits of the Order during the late Rebellion. It was the only organization, Christian or other, whose ties of connection had not been sundered by the war. The incidents related in this connection, covering the meetings of the Grand Lodge of the United States since 1861, during which time the Southern States were always called, were highly interesting, and the orator was frequently applauded in his relation of the facts. He also told, in a touching manner, the story of the widow of an Odd Fellow, traveling in the West with her child. Arriving at Louisville, she made known her distresses to an Odd Fellows' Lodge. She was promptly relieved, but was taken sick and died. Her orphan daughter was taken in charge, fostered and educated, and is now the wife of a distinguished member of Congress. It was only a short time since that she was told by her husband, a noble member of our Order, of her origin—of the fact that she was the "daughter of the Lodge." The consequence was that she wrote to that Lodge a beautiful letter, full of grateful acknowledgments, and invoking blessings upon an organization which could be so good—so true to the principles of religion and humanity.

In conclusion, he appealed to the representatives of the Grand Lodge who were present, to allow no division in their ranks, but be guided in their actions by good thoughts and the grand purposes of the Order, viz.:—That all discordant elements will be reconciled, and all men rejoice in unity, love, and peace.

Odd Fellow's Song (by S. Dryden Phelps, D. D.), Philadelphia Musical Society.

Music—My Austria (Suppe), Germania Orchestra.

Closing Ode, by the Order.

Music—Villa Colonna Galop (Speer), Germania Orchestra.

WATER FACILITIES.—By request of the President of the Franklin Institute, last night, Mr. Geyelin read before that body a description of the great water works at Montreal, constructed with the Jonval turbine water wheels, as put up by him at Fairmount. There was present a large attendance of members, and the paper was listened to with decided interest.

Montreal had in 1863, a population of 160,000, and a pumping apparatus of uncertain capacity, that gave it about 3,600,000 gallons per day. This is about one-tenth of what Fairmount supplies. The authorities wanted 7,500,000 gallons per day, and the fame of the Jonval turbine at Fairmount works had determined them to follow copy from Philadelphia, and Mr. Geyelin was accordingly employed to erect new works. The St. Lawrence river supplies Montreal. The water is brought in an open canal five miles long, from above the rapids to the site of the existing pumping apparatus. This canal is thirty feet wide and eight deep, and in winter time was so thickly frozen that nothing but incessant vigilance prevented it from becoming solidified to its very bottom. The pumping apparatus consisted of two iron breast wheels, driving under a head and fall of thirteen feet, with three plunge and bucket pumps. They were built in 1853-4 by the distinguished engineering firm, Messrs. William Fairbairn & Son, of Manchester, England. The apparatus is a fine piece of mechanism. It is, however, behind the time. The last and most serious objection is, judging from the report of Mr. Thomas C. Keefer, that the engineer in charge of the works did not foresee at the time the effect which the cold weather has upon the open canal leading the water to the wheel-house, where, under the most skilful management, one-half the area of the canal was filled by ice; and this less than half quantity brought to the wheel-house is hardly rendered available. The comparative merit of the breast-wheel and the turbine are here most strikingly illustrated. When, last winter, the breast wheels could not be used, the new Jonval turbines could draw water to the lowest level. The new works at Montreal force 4,000,000 gallons daily 165 feet, into a reservoir three and one-fifth miles distant. Eight-seven one-hundredths of the theoretical duty, it was proven, were performed by the pumps, proving that the coefficiency of friction in long ascending mains is less than is generally supposed. The speaker gave the opinion that no distant day the feasibility of forcing water long distances will be brought to the serious consideration of Philadelphia, as well as to Montreal. Larger storage reservoirs are needed on the neighboring heights of the Schuylkill, and could be filled by the water power that for eight months in the year passes over Fairmount dam. The motion in the new Montreal works is the Jonval turbine. The peculiarity of this wheel is that it is encased in an air-tight cylinder discharging the water entering it into a space from which atmospheric air is excluded, and producing a tendency towards a vacuum proportionate to the length of the cylinder, thereby producing, under the turbine, a traction equal to the pressure proportionate to that height. By closing the head-gates, the water is excluded, and every part of the turbine is accessible for repairs. At Messrs. Dupont's powder mills, on the Brandywine, under a waterfall of 17 feet, the turbines were placed by Mr. Geyelin within three feet of the upper level. The water is then conveyed in a horizontal tube of sixty feet in length, and then, at right angles, conveyed down the creek. The result was the same as if the turbines had been put at the bottom of the fall, and thereby saved a considerable amount of exertion. The speaker illustrated at length, and by graphic models, the working of the turbines. The percentage of power obtained with a large turbine like those at Fairmount is as high as 87 per cent. The water, after it leaves the turbine, passes into an air-tight cylinder, and escapes through a circular sleeve or telescopic gate sliding on the outside of the turbine cylinder. One of the most important features is the step whereupon the turbine, with its shaft and weight of gear, revolves. For many years it was held out as a serious objection to their introduction as hydraulic moors, these steps were then made in hardened steel and bell metal, with oil as a lubricator; but no successful method was found that would keep the oil in place. Since the introduction of these improvements, however, the Jonval turbine is unsurpassed in simplicity and efficiency.

The paper will be published in full in the *Journal* of the Franklin Institute. The showing by the speaker that eight months in the year there is water enough wasted at Fairmount to supply another city as large as Philadelphia, was something that rather took the auditors by surprise.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—The special committee of Select Council at present investigating the management of the Gas Trust held another session last evening, Colonel Page presiding. It is expected that the Trustees will furnish the committee every assistance and accommodation possible to further the examination. For obvious reasons the business transacted in committee is for the present withheld. Last evening, Mr. Thomas M. Barlow, Select Councilman from the First Ward, and a member of the committee, stated that the discussion of last Thursday in Select Council had created an impression that he was interested in contracts with the Trust. Neither directly nor indirectly, Mr. Barlow stated, had he been or is he connected in any interest or contract with the Trust. Another impression arising from the discussion in the Chamber, he stated, was that he was opposed to the examination. This he also disclaimed. From the beginning he had favored the investigation, and would heartily co-operate with the Chairman in furthering the examination.

A CASE OF DESERTION.—Last evening a man, apparently fifty years old, accompanied by a woman about thirty, who had a child eighteen months old with her, called at the Farmers' Union Hotel, and at the request of the man, separate rooms were provided, to which they repaired. Ten minutes afterwards the woman went down stairs and said she was going out to get something for the child. She left without exciting any suspicion, and about the same time the old man was seen to leave also. It was not long before the child began to cry, and some of the inmates of the house went into the room to see to it. They found a paper pinned to the child's frock, on which was written to the effect that the mother, wife of Daniel S. Winters, and deserted by him last November, was going to the bottom of the river if the weights in her dress were heavy enough to carry her down. The child's name, she said, was Abraham Lincoln Winters, and it was born on the 22d of November, 1864.

THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—It has been supposed by many that the great enhancement of values of real property, and particularly the advance of rents, has been caused by a scarcity of dwellings and stores in Philadelphia consequent upon a comparative diminution of the amount of buildings within its limits. An inspection of the following table, showing the rate of building for the last eleven years, will prove that it is an erroneous conclusion, and that of all kinds, six hundred and ten *more* building have gone up within the last five years, than were erected during the previous five years. The permits since January 1, are 371 against 238, as compared with 1865:—

1865.		1866	
January	28	January	41
February	28	February	63
March	182	March	267
Total	238	Total	371

A gain of 133 over the same period last year, showing that the stimulus of high prices and high rents is having its legitimate and desirable effect, and that the present is to be a year of great activity in this department of industry, notwithstanding the extreme prices of lumber and other materials. From the lowest point of depression, which continued from the time of the revulsion of 1857 and 1862, the prices of real property have advanced fully 50 per cent., and, in some descriptions, much more; whilst rents have fully doubled, and still continue in as great demand as at any period in the past. This can only be attributed to active and remunerative general business, and labor fully employed, with satisfactory returns.

BUILDINGS ERECTED IN PHIADELPHIA.

	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860
Dwellings	914	1633	1395	1247	1677	2148
Stores	32	118	91	80	65	43
Factories	17	29	12	30	47	31
Foundries	....	4	5	1	5	1
All other kinds	166	242	234	213	291	249
Total all kinds	1129	2026	1657	1671	2055	2472
Alterations and addit's	254	610	550	498	570	588
	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	
Dwellings	1537	2154	2462	1166	1414	
Stores	18	43	34	33	48	
Factories	9	37	57	62	94	
Foundries	....	3	6	11	2	
All other kinds	111	173	233	318	466	
Total all kinds	1673	2410	2795	1590	2023	
Alterations and additions	204	191	265	536	743	

From 1856 to 1860, five years..... 9 881
From 1860 to 1865, five years..... 10 491

Excess of buildings in the last over the former five years, six hundred and ten.

DWELLINGS.

Built in	*Four story.*	*Three story.*	*Two story.*	*One story*	*Total Dwellings.*
1855	11	712	195	7	914
1856	36	1323	274	7	1633
1857	58	837	806	4	1395
1858	62	945	315	5	1347
1859	4	1134	472	9	1657
1860	28	1406	711	3	2148
1861	35	926	554	20	1535
1862	49	1223	826	56	2154
1863	28	1286	1088	53	2405
1864	27	653	445	41	1166
1865	38	723	618	34	1413

These 10,491 new buildings would indicate an addition to the population of the city, in the past five years, of nearly one hundred thousand, while the crowded state of dwellings, the high rents and great demand both for houses and apartments, confirm the estimate.

AN INTERESTING MEETING.—A movement was begun last night which, in all probability, will result in the founding of an institution that will be a permanent home for members of the Methodist Episcopal Church unable to take care of themselves, and who otherwise might come upon the common charity of society. Amos Phillips, Esq., presided. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Atwood, Rev. Bishop Simpson, Rev. James Neill, Rev. J. Walker Jackson, and Rev. Dr. Bartine. A liberal collection was taken up, and a positive beginning given to the movement.

COMMITTEE ON SUBSISTENCE.—The Committee on Subsistence, to provide meals for the color guards on the occasion of the presentation of the battle flags in Independence Square, on the Fourth of July, held a preliminary meeting yesterday afternoon, to consider the matter. It is supposed that there will be at least two thousand men to feed. The programme will be perfected in a day or two, and then made public.

CONTRACTS FOR COAL.—Proposals for supplying the Philadelphia Water Works with coal for 1866 were opened by the Committee on Water on Tuesday, and the contract for supplying the Twenty-fourth Ward Works with 800 tons of Schuylkill coal was given to Plaisted & Collins, at $6·23 per long ton. The supply of 2200 tons for the Schuylkill Works was given to the Glenville Coal Company at $4 99 per long ton.

FAIRMOUNT PARK.—The fountain and lake on the eastern slope of Fairmount Park, is so far finished that gold and silver fish are already introduced there. This is a new attraction, and yesterday drew many admiring spectators to witness the movements of the fish in the crystal water.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—We learned last evening that Mr. Barnum, the veteran showman, had made a liberal offer for the real estate at the corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets, the owner of which, a matron lady, having died on Tuesday.

COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.—A Committee of Councils of Pittsburg is now in this city, inspecting the workings of the fire and police telegraph, with a view to its adoption by that city.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire about half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by the partial burning of Jefferson Hall, located at Sixth and Christian streets. Loss trifling.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL,
TENDERED TO
OFFICER JAMES DORSEY,
THE CAPTURER OF THE MURDERER ANTON PROBST,
BY THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA
On THURSDAY, May 17, 1866.

The following named gentlemen compose the Committee:—William H. Millward, Jacob E. Ridgway, Colonel F. W. Davis, George H. Moore, Esq., Robert Moore, Esq., E. L. Tilton, Esq., William Messer, Esq., Colonel F. W. C. Greene, and five hundred others.

The only survivor of the murdered family, little WILLIE DEARING, will be introduced to the audience by JAMES DORSEY.

The following lady and gentlemen artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services for this occasion:—

Prof. S. K. Richardson,	John Forbes,
Colonel Wm. H. Maurice,	Charles Hamilton,
American Quartette,	J. Rudolf
Mariatania Glee	Charles Comber,
Philadelphia Quintette,	William Wright,
The American Quartette,	George Wilkes,
American Vocalists,	Miss Mary Goddard,
Harmonia Glee,	Miss Florence Edmonds,
Amateur Glee,	Hughey Dougherty,
W. S. Brown,	Tom Vance,
Paul Berger,	William C. Probasco,
Frank Gialding,	One Bull Myers,
F. L. Tilton,	James Flake,
Robert Butler,	James Stella,
Master Harry,	A. Bartram,
James Quinn,	W. J. Rainnie,
Signor Barrington,	Andrew Leavett,
Harry Enochs,	C. A. Pettit.
Matthew Gebler,	

Tickets 50 Cents. For sale everywhere.
Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
C. GERNE,
M. L. LAWPORT,
PAUL BERGER,
JAMES H. PENROSE,
C. A. PENNINGTON,
ROBERT T. SIMPSON Treasurer.

N. B.—The artists who have volunteered will please meet at the Hall on THURSDAY, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock. By order of Committee 5 14 4t

SOIREE ACADEMIQUE.
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION by the BROAD STREET CADETS, in singing, Gymnastics, Tactics, and Elocution, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 17, 1866.
Admission 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets for sale at E. Cammsky's Bookstore, No 1037 Chesnut street.
Exercises commence at 7½ precisely. 11 6t

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 8 o'clock any evening. 1 31 tf

UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT
TO BE GIVEN AT
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
May 28, 1866.

125,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
VALUED AT $492,575'25,
WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS
INCLUDING
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

Number of Tickets Issued, 500,000.

PRICE, $1'00 EACH.

This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public, one ticket of every four drawing a prize.

The following prizes are a few among the many to be drawn. For full list see circulars:—

1 Gift, in Greenbacks		$30 000
1 do	do	10 000
1 do	do	5,000
1 do	do	4,000
1 do	do	3,000
1 do	do	2 000
25 do	do	$1000 each 25 00
20 do	do	$500 each 10,000
20 do	do	$50 each 1,000
1 do	Residence No. 882 Wabash avenue	10,000
1 do	do Lake street	5 000
1 do	do No. 37 Newberry street	5,000
5 do	Cottages, on Fulton near Paulina st	10 000
2 do	do No 169 W. Liberty and No. 537 W. Indiana streets	6,000
3 do	do in good locality	9,000
10 do	City Lots, $500 each	5,000

The drawing will take place after the Concert on the stage of the Opera House, where 10,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same. All purchasers and agents will be supplied with correct lists of drawings as soon as published. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their number appears in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their ticket immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or moneys. Tickets are for sale at principal Hotels, Book, and Music stores in the city and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

Good and reliable Agents wanted in every city, town, and village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered. References required.

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—

WE WILL SEND

5	Tickets to one address for			$4 50
10	do	do	do	9 00
20	do	do	do	17 50
30	do	do	do	26 25
40	do	do	do	35 00
50	do	do	do	43 50
And 100	do	do	do	85 00

In every case send the name and post office address of each separate subscriber.

Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,
No. 133 DEARBORN Street,
Chicago, Ill.,
Post Office Drawer 5013.

The proprietor will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument Fund $2000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $30,000 prize, for the same purpose.

Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels, and at the Music Store of Charles Trumpler, at the S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut street s, Philadelphia.

General Agents for Maryland and Delaware
E. NOLEN & CO.,
No 210 W. FOURTH Street,
Wilmington Del.

References—Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, ex-Senator of Minnesota; Hon G. V. Lawience, M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Alex. Randall, ex-Gov. of Wis.; Hon. Wm. Montgomery, ex-M. C. of Pa.; Hon Major Dan. Mace, ex-M. C. of Ind.; Hon. Ira J. Laycock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm Leffingwell, Lyons Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minn.; Jacob Forsythe, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago. Ill.; M. Fromberger & Co., Importers of Watches, Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana.

N. B.—Editors of country papers are authorized to act as our agents, and they will be allowed full commission on all tickets ordered, whether for themselves or other parties, who may order through them. Proposals for inserting this advertisement requested. 5 4

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 17,
Twenty second Night of the Brilliant Engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear, for the twelfth time, in Shakespeare's Tragedy of HAMLET,
which has been placed on the stage in a style, it is hoped, combining splendor of production with strict historical correctness.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.
Laertes.....Mr. CHARLES BARRON
The Ghost.....Mr. J. H. TAYLOR
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH, on which occasion he will appear in his great assumption of RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY—EDWIN BOOTH as SHYLOCK.
MONDAY, fourteenth night of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 17,
BENEFIT
OF
MR S. RUMPLE.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?
Jack Ragget.....Mr. Owen Marlowe
Satsella.....Mrs. Owen Marlowe
THE WILD DUCK.
John Duck.....Mr. S. Hemple
To conclude with the
GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW.
Pieswacks.....Mr. S. Hemple
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. THAYER.
SATURDAY—FRANK DREW'S BENEFIT.
MONDAY—MISS LUCY RUSHTON.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Engagement of
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
the Philadelphia favorite.
TWO GRAND BALLETS.
Mr. GEORGE W. SMITH and Ballet Troupe.
POWERFUL ATTRACTION EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT STREET between Twelfth and Thirteenth.
GEO. HOLMES & O. H. HESS.....Managers
Brief Season, commencing
MONDAY EVENING, May 21,
OF ENGLISH OPERA, PANTOMIME, BALLET AND MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
by the celebrated
HOLMAN OPERA TROUPE,
comprising all the
WONDERFUL YOUTHFUL ARTISTS
who have become throughout the country the recognized idols of
ARTISTIC GRACE, BEAUTY, AND CULTURED TALENT,
combining in their performance the most captivating FRESHNESS, VIVACITY, ORIGINALITY, VERSATILITY, AND FINISH.
The sale of secured seats will commence at the Music Store of CHARLES W. A. TRUMPLER, Southeast corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, on Saturday morning, May 19.
Admission.....50 cents
Reserved seats.....75 cents
No extra charge for securing in advance.
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 25 cents admission. 5 16 6

CARL GAERTNER'S GRAND CLASSICAL MATINEE
will take place on
THURSDAY, May 17,
AT THE
FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MATINEE will commence at 4 o'clock.
Tickets of Admission.....$1 00
To be had at the Music Stores and at the Door.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE EASTERT, Agent, No. 1221 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.....Resident Manager.
Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 17,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS
will appear in his great assumption of
ROBERT LANDRY,
in the powerful drama entitled
THE DEAD HEART;
OR,
THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE.
POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME.
POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME.
NEW AND ELEGANT SCENERY,
ELABORATE EFFECTS,
and a completeness hitherto
UNEQUALLED IN THIS CITY.
The performance will consist of the great drama, in a Prologue and three acts, entitled
THE DEAD HEART;
OR,
THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE.
Robert Landry.....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS
(as originally preformed by him in this country), and a
PROLOGUE,
LETTRE DE CACHET,
ACT I.
STORMING AND TAKING OF THE BASTILE—RELEASE OF PRISONERS—THE DEAD HEART.
ACT 2.
THE DUEL TO THE DEATH.
ACT 3
THE GUILLOTINE—THE DESTINY OF THE DEAD HEART.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 19,
SECOND EDWIN ADAMS MATINEE.
A FINE BILL IN PREPARATION.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A GREAT WORK OF ART,
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
F. GARBYLEWITZ'S
PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESNUT Street.
Cammarana's Great Historical Picture of the SACKING OF ALTAMURA
BY CARDINAL RUFFO, IN 1799
Painted by order of the Italian Government.
The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN.
For a full description of this extraordinary production, we refer to the printed details in the Gallery.
Admission to the Gallery 25 cents. 4 21 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week it disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
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H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3½

THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000.
One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Capital is deposited with WILLIAM BARNES, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department at Albany; the remainder is invested in United States Bonds and state stocks, making it one of the best companies in existence. The small amount of Premiums required to insure brings it within reach of all.
Messrs. CHAMBERS & FRENCH are Agents for Philadelphia. S. G. MARTIN, General Agent for the State, desires to establish Agencies in every county and principal town. Agents soliciting for Life Companies will find it to their advantage to solicit for this Company.
Call on or Address the General Agent, at his Office, No. 407 WALNUT Street. 5 15 3t

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street,
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.
Paid-up Capital, $1 0,000
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

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JAMES BROWN, President.
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THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 2 3½

THE PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cent Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1866.

Mr. Gladstone on American Finances.

In his position as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE proceeded on the 3d inst. to give to the House of Commons a succinct statement on the subject of finance. We give elsewhere the body of his speech, but will only quote editorially such portions as relate to our own affairs. After speaking of the sudden rise of our gigantic debt, he says:—"I do not hesitate to declare that I contemplate with the least anxiety the debt of the United States." He then speaks of its proportions, and says:—

"Well, now, looking at these figures, a man would be struck with something like despair; but if we look at the position of the country which has to bear the burden, I must confess that I think the future of America, as far as finance is concerned—political problems are not now in question—will not be attended with any embarrassment. I do not believe that the debt will constitute any difficulty for the American people. I am confident that if they show with respect to finance any portion of that extraordinary resolution which on both sides alike they manifested during the war, and of that equally remarkable resolution with which, on the return of peace, they have brought their monstrous and gigantic establishments within moderate bounds—I won't say that this debt, according to an expression which was once fashionable in this country, will be a fleabite, but that in a moderate time it will be brought within very small limits, and may, even within the lifetime of persons now living, be effaced altogether."

The following testimony to the liberality of our people and the wisdom of our Secretary of the Treasury will be received with pleasure, coming as it does from a man so well qualified to judge as is Mr. GLADSTONE:—

"The amount of the revenue of the United States is not less, I apprehend, than about eighty millions of money, the largest sum ever raised in any country for the purposes of a central Government. The estimated surplus is from twenty to thirty millions sterling a year, and I believe at present only about ten millions of their taxation are menaced by the natural impatience of the people with respect to some of the taxes that have been imposed. Mr. MCCULLOCH, the Finance Minister of that country, strongly urges the policy of reducing the debt, and I am quite certain that from this side of the water we shall send him a hearty expression of good wishes for his success, both on account of our interest in the well-being of a friendly nation, and because it may be hoped that the example of America will react beneficially on this country."

In various parts of his address he quotes the official figures of the debts of the various nations of Europe. We append a table, reducing them to dollars, which will be interesting as well as valuable for future reference:—

Great Britain	$4 000,000,000
United States	2 800,000 000
France	2 000,000,000
Holland	425,000,000
Austria	1,580 000,000
Prussia	215,000 000
Russia	1 400,000,000
Italy	760,000,000
Spain	725,000,000
Portugal	165,000,000
Turkey	250,000,000

An Error at Least.

A few days since the readers of the Democratic organ of our city were astonished at finding in its editorial columns an article purporting to be copied from the Chicago *Republican* (Mr. DANA's paper), in which General GRANT was compared to the murderer PROBST. The following is the article as it appeared in our morning contemporary:—

"DANA, late Assistant Secretary of War under Mr. STANTON, and now a bitter reviler of the President, because of his failure to get the collectorship of New York, in a recent issue of the Chicago *Republican* draws a parallel between PROBST and General GRANT, in which the General gets rather the worst of it, while SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, and THOMAS by no means come off scatheless:—

"'PROBST wanted the $300 and the boots; GRANT wanted Richmond; the DEARING family stood in the way of the money and the Rebel army in the way of Richmond. PROBST murdered all the persons who could prevent his theft; GRANT did the same. PROBST did no more than GRANT, out, as to the atrocity of his act, was fully equal to him; GRANT'S motive was as criminal as that of PROBST, and to accomplish his success he murdered more people, etc. * * * * To the extent that GRANT is a thief and a murderer, whose deeds can be classed only in the same grade with the atrocious slaughter of the DEARING family, so also must be classed the acts of SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, THOMAS, and their associates, rank and file.'"

Those who were familiar with the record of Mr. DANA naturally were astonished at the sudden change of tone evinced by such an editorial utterance.

It turns out, however, that the paper in which the article appeared was not the Chicago *Republican*, but the Chicago *Times*, a bitter pro-slavery, Democratic organ. We might have thought that our morning contemporary miscredited the source by accident, but it requires a vast supply of the milk of human kindness, when we find that the editor actually rewrites the original so as to make it better suit his purpose. The article appearing in the *Times* reads:—

"He exhibited all the qualities of a great general, or of some great generals. He had an object to accomplish. That object was to obtain $300 and a pair of second-hand cavalry boots. This money and these boots lay in what might be called the Richmond of the murderer's plans. Between him and the Richmond lay the DEARING family.

"Now right here is where the murderer showed the possession of such qualities as are found in our greatest, or in some of our greatest, military leaders. He concluded to take the boots and money by what may be, or rather what has been called 'attrition.' This 'attrition' resulted in the killing of a great many people. It was a success. It resulted in the gain by the assaulting party of the Richmond in which lay boots and money. The path was doubtless a bloody, a most tremendous, and, many people will think, an unnecessarily bloody one, but it was crowned with success. If the end does not excuse the means in all cases where success results, then we have read history to little purpose.

"We have, in the murder of the DEARING family, a great act, and in the murderer a great hero. What shall we do with them? The former will take its place in the chronicle of the heroic; the latter is unassigned. He needs honors of some sort. It would be an insufficient acknowledgement to make him a brigadier-general of murderers. A major-generalship in the grades of slaughter would still be beneath his deserts. We must look higher. He outranks the regular and highest of the customary official distinctions. He should be, at the very least, a lieutenant-general."

It will thus be seen that the editorial was deliberately altered and then miscredited in order to secure political capital. To accuse a fellow-journalist of utterances which he never made, is a gross wrong. To alter an extract is a professional crime. Yet we find our contemporary guilty of both in the most evident manner, in order to lay a charge on the guiltless shoulders of the ex-Assistant Secretary of War.

We are not certain whether our neighbor altered the article or whether the *Republican* copied it from the *Times*, in order to reply to its slanders, and it was credited to the paper which merely republished it to attack its doctrines. It reminds us of the infidel quotation from the Bible, "There is no God," omitting the context, "the fool has said in his heart." However, it is certain that the Democratic *Times*, and not the radical *Republican*, was the father of the infamous article abusive of our noblest patriots.

Political History Falsified.

THE *Age* of this morning says:—"When the radicals were in a *minority* in Congress they contended that the latter body had no right under the Constitution to legislate for the people of the Territories, but insisted that those only who lived in a Territory had a right to make its local laws. This was one of the cardinal points in the Republican creed, and no two men in the country more loudly clamored for this principle than Stevens and Sumner."

The editor of the *Age* shows a singular ignorance of political history. The doctrine of the Republican party has always been that Congress has full power to make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the Territories of the United States. It was on this ground that it advocated, and finally secured, the prohibition of slavery in the Territories.

The doctrine which the *Age* ignorantly ascribes to the Republicans is that known as "Squatter Sovereignty," and was at one time the accepted creed of that large portion of the Democratic party which followed the lead of Senator DOUGLAS. It was never a part of the Republican creed.

THE FIRST GUN.—The election in Williamsport, yesterday, don't look much like the people's deserting the Republican party and the cause of the Union. The people are far in advance of their leaders. They are not prepared to see traitors of the HENRY A. WISE stamp rushed into Congress—*just yet.*

Death of Hon. George E. Badger.

Hon. George E. Badger, of Raleigh, North Carolina, as announced by telegraph, died in that city on Friday last, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was born in Newbern, N. C. He graduated at Yale College in 1813, afterwards studied and practised law, and was elected to the Legislature in 1816. In 1820 he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, which he resigned in 1825; he was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Harrison in 1841, and was elected a Senator to Congress in 1846, and elected in 1848 for a term of six years. Of late years he has devoted his time to the practice of his profession. The Raleigh *Sentinel* says:—

"Thus has been extinguished what, before it was partially obscured by disease, was perhaps the brightest light in the intellectual horizon of our State. Mr. Badger, during a long and brilliant career, filled some of the highest positions in the State and national departments of Government, and adorned and illustrated them all. In the Senate of the United States, in its palmy days, when it was the arena of those grand intellectual displays that were participated in by the great triumvirate of mind and statesmanship—Webster, Clay, and Calhoun—he was recognized as an equal and a peer. As a jurist he had few equals and no superiors; and as a forensic and parliamentary orator and rhetorician he was almost unsurpassed. Added to his super-eminent abilities, he was possessed of a genial kindliness of nature and an elevated purity of character that marked him the model man no less than the master mind."

VALIDITY OF GREENBACKS AS LEGAL TENDER.—The case of Stephen Kempton vs. Oliver Bronson has been decided at a General Term of the Supreme Court, held in the city of Buffalo. The sum of money involved was only about $1800, and the case derives its interest from the fact that the validity of greenbacks as legal tender at their face value was at issue. The action originated in Orleans county, and the matter in dispute was the legality of an offer to discharge a mortgage which was made payable in gold or silver coin—the agreement dating anterior to the war. Judgment is given for the plaintiff, affirming the validity of the tender of greenbacks at their par value in satisfaction of the claim—notwithstanding the agreement with regard to payment in coin.

STRIKE OF NEGROES AND WHITE MEN.—A monster strike of levee laborers is in progress at St. Louis, and no boats can either load or unload. The strike commenced with the negroes, who were afterwards joined by the Irish and Germans. The strikers, who ask an advance from $35 and $40, to $55 and $60 per month, paraded the levee on Monday morning, to the number of 2000. No disturbances have occurred, nor has any violence been used, all who were at work on Monday joining the strikers at the first call.

☞ Excuse a little inconvenience arising from the alterations and improvements going on in our Store. It is more than compensated for by the EXTRA BARGAINS we give our customers, as we want to reduce our stock to avoid its removal out of the way of the workmen. The Finest Ready-Made Clothing in the city, and the largest assortment to select from.
Piece Goods to make to order.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing do., in style unsurpassed.
4 7 6mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

☞ THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAW.

GRAND OPENING
OF THE
National Union Johnson Club
OF PHILADELPHIA,
AT THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 19.

THE NATIONAL UNION JOHNSON CLUB of this city will inaugurate its organization, at the
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, THE 19th INST.,
COMMENCING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Addresses will be made by
HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE,
SENATOR FROM WISCONSIN.
HON. EDGAR COWAN,
SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA.
HON. D. S. NORTON,
SENATOR FROM MINNESOTA.
HON. EX-GOVERNOR RANDALL,
OF WISCONSIN.
HON. COLUMBUS DELANO,
OF OHIO.
HON. GREEN CLAY SMITH,
OF KENTUCKY.

The Music will be by the
LIBERTY CORNET BAND.

The Parquet will be reserved UNTIL EIGHT O'CLOCK for gentlemen who are accompanied by ladies, but the seats will not be secured.

BY ORDER OF THE CLUB.

HENRY SIMONS, President.
GEORGE MARTIN, Secretary. [5 17 3t

☞ MISS ANNA E DICKINSON,
WILL SPEAK, BY INVITATION
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 18,
SUBJECT:—"MY POLICY."

This is Miss Dickinson's most popular lecture, and is said to have created the greatest enthusiasm in the West, where she has been for several months past addressing immense audiences on "My Policy;" or the Johnsonian dogma of Reconstruction. So great was the demand for its repetition that she was compelled to decline innumerable invitations.

Tickets for sale at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, S. W. corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets. Box sheet open until 9 P. M. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Admission 25 cents. 5 12 4p

☞ OFFICE OF THE
UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.,
TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS
MAY 14, 1866.

The POPLAR STREET BRANCH of this Company will run regularly after this date.

Passengers on arriving at the junction of Franklin and Poplar will be passed up town on the Richmond line without additional charge.

Passengers going to the Navy Yard or Baltimore Depot, can obtain passes at the junction of Franklin and Spring Garden streets.

5 15 3t* W. H. KEMBLE, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the
FREIGHT DEPARTMENT
Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of SEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No 320 CHESNUT Street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

Calls books will be kept at each office, and any calls on ted therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be mad at No 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

☞ DEDICATION.—THE SOUTHWESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of TWENTIETH and FITZWATER streets, will be dedicated, with appropriate services, on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 17, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. Albert Barnes, Dr. Brainerd, and Rev. W. Calkins. 1t*

☞ DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElheny Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock ($200,000), payable on and after 21st instant, at the office of the Company, No. 218 Walnut street.

Transfer books will reopen on the 22d instant.
CHARLES H. REEVES,
5 17 Secretary.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 S. SECOND Street,
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,
3 CASES, 180 PIECES
OF
GERMAN LENOS,
AT 37½ CENTS PER YARD.
Being the prettiest and best DRESS GOODS offered this or any other season for the money. [5 15 tuth2t4p

CEDAR CAMPHOR
For use against Moths in Clothing. Its advantages, Efficiency, Economy, imparts sweet odor to the Clothes, and sure to last through twelve months. Every druggist has it. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET, BELOW CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.
The undersigned having leased the above favorite house, and having
Refitted and Refurnished it Throughout in the most Elegant Manner,
IT IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The present Proprietors will spare no pains to maintain the character it has always enjoyed as being one of the best of the
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS
Of the country, and those who favor them with their patronage may be assured that nothing will be left undone to secure the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.
BAKER & FARLEY.
MAY 12, 1866. 5 12 1mrp

H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F. C.
CLOTHING!!!
HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION
Celebrated
For Fine
Fashionable
Clothing.
WILLIAM HICKS,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
5 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
(For many years connected with MITCHELL'S SALOONS, No. 523 CHESNUT Street), would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened an
Ice Cream and Refreshment Saloon,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
AT No. 1121 CHESNUT STREET,
(GIRARD ROW),
Where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of all who may favor him with their custom.
JACOB H. BURDSALL.
PHILADELPHIA, May, 1866. [5 12 1m

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

SPRING.
WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2m4p

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. GRIEL & BRO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
5 10 1m No. 28 South SIXTEENTH St., Philada.

SAFE FOR SALE.
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 4 5 tf

STAMPING IN COLORS GRATIS.—A FINE assortment of English, French, and German PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
The latest London and Paris style of VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.
A large stock of POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, WRITING-DESKS, PORTFOLIOS, and every description of Stationary at reasonable prices.
MONOGRAMS ENGRAVED,
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers and Card Engravers,
5 16 1mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.
FLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. [5 5 stuth3m4p

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.
MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
IVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1366, Philadelphia Post Office. [5 2 4p

A GOLDEN TRUTH.
TEETH EXTRACTED
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN.
BY THE
Colton Dental Association,
No. 737 WALNUT STREET.
No. 19, Cooper Institute, New York.
No. 168 *BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE.*

There is nothing which people dread more than pain, and there is no pain more excruciating than that of having a tooth extracted.

When I first introduced the NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS as a substitute for chloroform and ether in dental operations, I met with sneers and ridicule. But the new agent made a steady and constant progress. The Gas has now had a trial of three years, and has come out triumphantly!

Many of the leading Dentists of New York and Philadelphia, who have given up the use of chloroform and ether, send all their patients to me who require to take an anæsthetic. I make a *specialty* in the use of the Gas, and have business enough to justify me in making it FRESH every day.

I now use about 300 gallons per day.

AS TO ITS SAFETY, I have administered it to over 14,000 patients since May, 1863, and no unpleasant effects have attended a single case. If there was any danger from inhaling the Gas, would not some one of these have been injuriously affected? All the Dental and Medical Journals now admit that the Gas is the *best* anæsthetic for tooth-drawing; *best*, because enough can be given to produce entire insensibility, without any danger; *best*, because it is so pleasant to breathe, producing no sickness or disagreeable sensations, and leaving the system entirely in two or three minutes; *best*, because it will succeed with patients on whom chloroform and ether have been tried in vain; *best*, because the most delicate, nervous, and feeble persons can breathe it with safety; *best*, because, with many patients, it renders tooth-drawing a pleasure.

Our patients have all signed a scroll certifying that their teeth have been drawn without pain, and opposite each name is a blank for remarks. The following are a few of the remarks:—

"Without the slightest pain—an uninterrupted dream."
—*by a foreign Minister of State.*
"A good humbug, if a man can have his teeth drawn without knowing it."
"Twenty teeth extracted without the slightest pain, with one dose of gas."
"Hail Columbia—the greatest discovery of the age."
"No more old-fashioned dentistry for me."
"Ought to erect a statue to the inventor."
"My second operation with the gas—have tried ether—most earnestly recommend Nitrous Oxide."
"None but the most agreeable sensations."
"Very pleasant dream."
"Was weak and nervous; received no pain, but wonderful re-re-he-hed afterwards."
"A pleasant ride on the cars."
"A great improvement in the barbarous art of dentistry."
"I should never have a tooth drawn without it."
"God bless the inventor."
"Have no more dread of tooth-drawing."
"Harmless reliable and without pain."
"The fear I experienced before taking the gas was only equalled by the pleasure of its use."
"Thirteen teeth drawn, with one dose of gas, and no pain."
"Delighted with the operation."
"A pleasure instead of pain."
"This beats my chloroform," (from a dentist).
"I thank the Lord for this discovery—I was perfectly unconscious."
"With many others, I may well say, God bless Dr. Colton."
"I am well paid for coming 200 miles."

Names of persons who have had teeth extracted by the Colton Dental Association, Philadelphia:—

Casper Souder, Ed.,	Mrs. M. C. Bispham,
Horace Fassett,	Mrs Mary C. Holmes,
Charles F. Garrigues,	Mrs. F. Fisher,
Francis Blackburne,	Mrs. S. B. Whiting,
Rev. A. Paul,	Mrs H. B. Weaver,
Rev. Alexander J. Hamilton,	Miss Tillie B. Lewis,
George B. Stuart,	Mrs F. E. Belding,
William Warnock,	Mrs James J. Allen,
D. Newton Fell,	Mrs. Clara G. Ralston,
Rev. George Brinckhurst,	Mrs. E. S. Davis,
Charles F. Bickneli,	Mrs R. L. Rutter,
Frank F. Zeigler,	Miss Anna Moore,
E. J. Cowgill,	Miss Carrie Cox,
George B. L. Clay, M. D.,	Mrs E. K. Eisenbrey,
Samuel Kreamer,	Mrs. Dr. Benner,
S. A. Turpin,	Mrs. Seth R. Shoulder,
John Berry,	Mrs. J. M. Bradford,
W. M. Yenkel,	Miss Fannie Knowles,
Charles C. Gumpert,	Miss Maggie Passmore,
Wm. J. son of Dr. Gurnsey,	Mrs. T. M. Moore,
M. H. Sisty,	Mrs Hannah Phillips,
Samuel D. Foering,	Mrs. Nellie Wilson,
Frank W. Newbold,	Mrs Sarah D. Tomlinson,
Charles Herschel, M. D.,	Mrs Anna Taylor,
H. F. Woodward,	Miss Mary M. Mitchell,
George H. Mitchell, M. D.,	Miss Juliette S. Roberts,
James Black, Esq.,	Miss Rebecca W. Altemus,
Charles H. Reeves,	Mrs M. C. Wallace,
H. C. Patterson,	Mrs. George T. Keyser,
J. T. Elliott,	Mrs. P. C. Stewart,
Isaac Stead,	Mrs. H. G. Brune,
W. F. Waters,	Agnes Miller (5 years old),
John S. Parker,	Miss C. Barry (5 years old),
Aug. C. Bournonville, M. D.,	Mrs. Dr. Ashcraft, Del.,
F. C. Wilcox (3 years old),	Mrs. Anastatia Hewitt,
William C. Bancroft,	Mrs. John G. Butler,
J. G. Mitchell,	Mrs. Julia A. Stevens,
D. W. F. Rivemes,	Mrs M. C. Crossman,
S. C. Herbert, dentist,	Miss Mary Devlin,
John S. Crombinger,	Mrs. J. C. Bagley,
H. Butterworth,	Mrs. Dr. Thomas, Hav.,
J. E. Bailey,	Miss Gertrude C. Gorgas,
Thomas S. Harrison,	Miss Mary E. Townsend,
Colonel Lewis Wagner,	Mrs. L. Harry Richards,
A. Gunther,	Mrs L. A. Burnley,
J. A. McArthur, M. D.,	Mrs. Elizabeth Lower,
J. H. Shoemaker,	Miss Mary A. Brakeley,
Alexander G. Cattell, NEW YORK.	Mrs. A. J. Hamilton,
C. B. Dahlgren, U. S. N.	Mrs. Rev. Wm. Anderson.
A. A. Howard, M. D.	Mrs. Rev. H. Loomis.
John H. Johnston, M. D.	Mrs. George Chesterman.
F. Hollick, M. D.	Miss Carrie Bodine.
H. C. Jones, M. D.	Mrs. James P. Harper.
B. L. Wall, Dentist.	Mrs. S. M. Beard.
E. D. Roble U. S. N.	Mrs. Ellie P. Allison.
N. W. Kinsley, Dentist.	Mrs. J. H. Bache.
Rev. Charles C. Painter.	Mrs. C. W. Adams
Rev. F. Babbitt.	Mrs. George H. Norton.
Rev D. H. Emerson.	Mrs. James H. Mills.
Richard C. Dean, M. D., U. S. N.	Mrs Rev. William Meikle.
John J. Mitchell, M. D.	And fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty-six others.
Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth.	

From a large number of Testimonials, I select the following extract from a letter addressed to me by Professor P. H. Vander Weyde, Professor of Chemistry in Girard College, formerly of New York Medical College—

"I am satisfied that nitrous oxide can be used in all cases where ether and chloroform cannot be safely administered; in many cases the use of the two last named anæsthetics is by judicious physicians considered unsafe; notwithstanding this, there are too many cases on record where the counter indications were overlooked, and fatal results have followed the use of ether and chloroform. I know no case in which I would consider nitrous oxide gas unadvisable, except in a case of consumption so far gone that the excitement attending the extraction of a tooth would be unsafe *without any anæsthetic.*

From the New York Evangelist:—

"We are slow to believe in the efficacy of new remedies which are offered to the public, but the frequent testimony of clergymen and others of our acquaintance has assured us that Dr. COLTON has at last found a means of extracting teeth absolutely without pain."

"To Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this most important agent (nitrous oxide) in the practice of Dentistry."—Letter from Surgeon Carnochan, New York.

A clergyman of this city visited the Colton Dental Association a few days since, and after having a large, troublesome tooth drawn, made this certificate on the register of the Association:—"No pain! All over in three minutes. A man can leave the dentist's hands in a good humor." The operation was performed by the use of Nitrous Oxide, or Laughing Gas.

A THANKFUL HEART.—A lady teacher from Washington recently came into our office, and said she had some teeth which she wished extracted, but she was so nervous she was afraid to take the gas, and she *knew* she should feel the pain. We assured her there was not the slightest danger, as we had given it to thousands, and never had a failure or accident. She breathed the gas, and we extracted nine teeth.

When she awoke, I said:—"Your teeth are out." "*It isn't possible!*" She placed her hand to her mouth and exclaimed "*God bless you all!*" She immediately wrote on our scroll her name, and added—*The Colton Dental Association—a blessing to the human race.*"

OFFICE:
No. 737 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [5 10 thmStrp
No. 19 COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.
No. 168 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE
PRICE—$2·00 for the First Tooth, and
$1·00 for each Subsequent Tooth.

KELTY, CARRINGTON
AND COMPANY
No. 723 CHESNUT Street
IMPORTERS OF
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
WINDOW SHADES,
SWISS LACE CURTAINS,
FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS
CALL AT
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.'S,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
AND SEE OUR
LACE CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION.
ALSO, DAMAGED LACE,
In Curtain, and by the Yard, Very Low.
WINDOW SHADES,
ALL COLORS,
ALL QUALITIES,
ALL SIZES.
BROWN AND GILT.
LEATHER AND GILT.
STONE AND GILT.
SLATE AND GILT.
STORE SHADES, SKY-LIGHT,
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER,
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Uncle Phil's Birthday*, which Mr. Mackay gave us for his benefit, is one of those charming, quiet dramas of domestic life that keep the heart throbbing with emotion at every scene. Mr. Mackay portrayed with wonderful truth the childish simplicity of the old servant; the pride of the father in his noble boy. Then came the agony of the catastrophe; the shock to the honest, true, loving heart that found all thing tailing in which, through years, it had put its trust. The reading of the letter which speaks of the guilt of his employer's son was a masterpiece of art—a stroke of genius—all through, Mr Mackay's performance was marked with the refinement and finish to which we have not been accustomed in the present crude state of the drama. He was thoroughly appreciated by a most critical audience. Miss Price played the part of "Marian" with great repose and unusual feeling Mr Mackay's "Haversack" was an admirable sketch, deeply studied, until it attained reality. His French dialect is perfect, and his pronunciation in the French sentences excellent. Altogether, though the benefit may not have been a pecuniary success, it must have been highly gratifying in point of artistic success and appreciation to Mr. Mackay.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The *Dead Heart* which *par excellence*, belongs to Mr Adams, will be given again this evening. Never has Mr. Adams been in more admirable voice, or more inspired than he has been during this engagement

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Hamlet* this evening, with all its poetic excellence and its admirable scenery. To-morrow evening *Richelieu*—a part in which Mr. Booth has made a deep impression in New York.

PERELLI'S AMATEUR ITALIAN OPERA.—The last performance of Perelli's successful season of opera promises to be a memorably brilliant one The great master, Perelli himself, appears as "Fernando," in the splendid opera of *La Favorita*, and the remainder of the cast, including Mrs. Davis, Miss Poole, Mr. A. R. Taylor, Mr. Angier, and Mr. Easeke, is truly excellent. In such hands the opera will go off splendidly and serve as the grand climacteric to a season of unprecedented success. Single tickets, we understand, are in great demand for Saturday evening, and the probabilities are that the audience will not only be very large, but exceedingly brilliant and distinguished.

FOYER OF THE ACADEMY.—Mr. Carl Gaertner's matinee will take place at 4 o'clock to-day. Besides his own talent, Mr Gaertner offers an array of attractions—Herr Graff the popular German basso, Mr. Jarvis, and the Quintette Club. Then he has brought us from New York one of the most distinguished and artistic favorites of that city, M'm Abel, a French lady of thorough musical education a classical player of the highest school possessing at once power and delicacy, taste and feeling. This matinee is sure to be a success.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—This evening the wonderful South Carolina Twins will make their first appearance. They are agreeable editions of the Siamese Twins being sprightly girls, and endowed with fine voices and great musical talent. They will be sure to attract.

MISS LUCY RUSHTON.—This distinguished English comedienne appears on Monday evening at the Arch Street Theatre as "Rosalind," in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*. Seats may be secured now for the opening night.

MRS THAYER.—This lady, respected and distinguished in private and public, takes a benefit, at which Mrs. Baker, a favorite artist amongst us, will appear for the first time after a long absence.

MR FRANK DREW.—The farewell testimonial to Frank Drew, previous to his departure for Europe, will take place at the Arch on Saturday. Who will not give genial Frank Drew a parting greeting?

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

AN IMPROVED ESTABLISHMENT.—Most of our citizens who are in the habit or indulging in fragrant Havanas, are fam liar with the cigar emporium of Mr. Dean, in Chesnut street, above Fourth, in the building known as the old United States Hotel Mr. Dean commenced his business in comparatively small quarters, but he brought to his aid indomitable energy and enterprise, and soon found himself in the possession of a large trade, which required more extended quarters He therefore leased the entire building and removed the various partitions, making a wareroom on the first floor of the most spacious character, running through from Chesnut street to Ranstead place. It is at present the largest cigar establishment in Philadelphia, and is a proof that industry and manly self-reliance will always triumph. The Chesnut street front is still used as a retail cigar store, where the celebrated Yaras can always be obtained. In the rear, with entrance from Ranstead place, is the wholesale department. Mr. Dean has an immense stock of tobacco and cigars on hand, and, to those who use the pipe, we may mention that he has those articles in every variety, ranging in value from $100 to five cents His assortment of undoubted merchantable is worthy of inspection. The gentlemanly proprietor is worthy of all credit for the admirable manner in which he has conducted his business, and his success is most deserved.

A SHOOTING AFFAIR AND ARREST.—On Saturday evening last, Officer James McCullin, Jr., succeeded in having arrested a party of vagrants in the neighborhood of Seventh and Bedford streets. Among those arrested were four stout, able-bodied fellows, who it was ascertained had been committed to prison, but by some means succeeded in getting out Last night Officer McCullin was approached by the parties above-mentioned, and was asked by them why he had them arrested. A controversy ensued, when the officer was attacked.

One of the party made a pass at McCullin, and, after a wrangle had taken place, the officer drew his revolver and fired a shot, for the purpose of intimidating the attacking party. This not having the desired effect, another shot was fired, when one fellow was shot in the heel. The party were secured and taken before Alderman Tittemary, who committed them to prison. Charles Hart and John H. Manning are the names of two of the party.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—On Monday night, two individuals were found, by some citizens, attempting to effect an entrance into the residence of Bishop Simpson, in Mount Vernon street, near Nineteenth. This portion of the city has suffered greatly recently from the depredations of thieves. The residents of the neighborhood have adopted the plan of securing the services of private watchmen, and, as they have been selected from the recently discharged soldiers who are familiar with danger, the scoundrels had better be careful in their operations. Bishop Simpson's house was entered a few months ago, and a quantity of valuable silver abstracted therefrom. As the excellent Bishop still belongs to the church militant, it would perhaps be well for him to keep his revolver loaded and within reach, in case of future emergencies Powder and lead are an excellent specific in chronic cases of rascality.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.—We would remind our readers that this talented young lady will deliver her celebrated lecture on "My Policy" tomorrow evening, at the Academy of Music. It is a somewhat angular conciseness, in this connection, that she is to hold forth on the evening named in condemnation of "My Policy," and on the following evening, at the same place, the friends of Andrew Johnson are to hold a meeting to sustain "My Policy." In point of numbers we have no hesitation in asserting that Miss Dickinson's audience will, by far eclipse the crowd of hungry aspirants to office that will assemble to do homage to the "powers that be." If the sale of reserved seats to her lecture thus far be an indication, she will have the most brilliant audience that has greeted her since her eloquent and touching tribute to the lamented Lincoln. It was then the *assassination*—now the *suicide*.

MEETING OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—Yesterday afternoon the Union State Central Committee met at No 1105 Chesnut street. A number of members were present from different parts of the State; Colonel Frank Jordan President, and Mr. E. H. Rauch, of Bucks county, was appointed Secretary. There was considerable difficulty experienced in the selection of secretaries. Some feeling existed against the old secretaries, Messrs. Hamersly and Benedict, and they were elected by a very close vote.

To harmonize conflicting interests, Mr. J. Robley Dunglison was appointed by the Chairman as one of the secretaries, and the officers selected are as follows:—Treasurer, William H. Kemble, Esq., of Philadelphia. Permanent Secretaries, Messrs. George W. Hamersly, of Germantown, A. W. Benedict, of Huntingdon, and J. Robley Dunglison, of Philadelphia. Reports of the political situation were received from all parts of the State.

SUSPICION OF ARSON.—Edward J. Godwin was arrested yesterday charged with setting fire to his premises situated in West Philadelphia. He was insured for $1500, but it was discovered that his stock on hand did not amount to $100 in value. A short time before the fire he was seen near the premises under suspicious circumstances. He will have a hearing this afternoon before Alderman Beitler.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—About 4 o'clock this morning a colored man named Benjamin Dickson was arrested at Tenth and Shippen streets, by Officer McAfee. He had in his possession two large photographs and a basket containing a number of articles, and also a pair of boots. He said that he had bought the articles about six months since, and had been to his brother's after them, but his story not obtaining any credence he was taken before Alderman Tittemary, who committed him on suspicion of larceny.

SUSPECTED OF BEING A BURGLAR.—At an early hour this morning a man named Charles Wilson was arrested in the neighborhood of Bridge street and Thirty-fifth street, under suspicious circumstances. He was first seen prowling around the premises of Mrs. Carson in that locality, and was soon afterwards found lying on the porch of the house, pretending to be asleep. He was arrested, and taken before Alderman Allen, who committed him to prison on suspicion of intended burglary.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Bridget Costello is a young lady of Celtic origin, and has been lately engaged as a domestic with a family in the neighborhood of Eighth and Market streets. Yesterday afternoon Bridget stole a pocket-book from a lady which contained about fifty dollars in money. She was arrested and taken before Alderman Hibberd, who committed her in default of $800 bail.

TIMELY DISCOVERY OF A FIRE.—About half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered at Hughes' Hay Scales, under Jefferson Hall, Sixth and Christian streets. Some children playing on the premises accidentally set fire to some hay, but a timely discovery of the flames prevented what might have been a serious conflagration.

RIOTOUS CONDUCT.—Last night a man named Stephen Leman went into Smith's lager beer saloon, in Jones' alley, near Second street, and kicked up a row generally. Smith was assaulted and somewhat injured, when Leman was arrested and taken before Alderman Williams, who held him in $600 bail.

SUDDEN DEATH THIS MORNING.—About 7 o'clock this morning a man named Thomas Grant, who was employed at the Navy Yard in the Plumbing Department, fell dead while at his work. The Coroner was summoned and an inquest held, when it was found that death was caused by heart disease.

RUNAWAY.—Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a wagon ran off in the neighborhood of Ninth and Catharine streets. The animal brought up against a lamp-post, which was levelled to the ground by the force of the collision.

SLIGHT FIRE.—This morning about four o'clock a slight fire occurred at No 1022 Ridge avenue The building is used as a flour store, fur renovating establishment, and for other purposes. No material damage was done.

CHARADE.—

My first in London rears its head,
A dark grey mass of ancient stone,
Where he lies interred the hapless dead.
And Britain's regal gems are shown.

My second will suggest a room
For high debates and meetings claimed,
But none in history shall bloom
Like that from Independence named.

My all, if first rate Clothes you need,
Will prove to you a friend indeed.

WE HAVE—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as			$4 00
" " "		*Vests* "	2 50
" *Black* "		*Pants* "	5 00
" " *Cloth Vests*		"	4 00
" *Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*			14 00
" *Black Suits*			20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED

BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

A CARD.—Mr. Charles Barnard, Clerkenwell, London, begs leave to inform the public of the United States that he is about to introduce to their notice a new pen recently made by him, called the Carbonized Pen, being rendered, from its peculiar construction, less liable to corrode than the ordinary steel pen. Mr Barnard feels confident it will be used in preference to even that of gold. The point being extremely smooth, it is peculiarly adapted to rough and unplazed paper. With Arnold's writing fluid or red ink the Carbonized Pen has no equal.

FOR BREAKFAST,
FOR DINNER,
FOR SUPPER
NEW BERMUDA POTATOES,
NEW BERMUDA ONIONS,
NEW BERMUDA TOMATOES,

Your Grocer or Market man can get supplied at
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street, New York.

PHILADELPHIA ARTISTS' FIRST GREAT SALE of Oil Paintings takes place this evening at Scott's Art Gallery, No 1020 Chesnut street, at 7½ o'clock, and embraces about one hundred specimens direct from the easels of our best Philadelphia artists. As this is the first sale of the kind ever held in this city, it should meet with an appreciative reception at the hands of our connoisseurs.

"MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT."—This is the most effective article ever discovered for curing, quickly, safely, and permanently, sprains, sores, scratches, burns, bruises, rheumatism, or injuries of any kind, both to men and horses. No family should be without it. All genuine bottles have the *private* U. S. stamp of Demas, Barnes & Co. over the top. For sale everywhere.

CHARLES STOKES & Co's first-class Clothiers, under the Continental, now are selling first-class Clothing, both of workmanship and material, at prices that are asked in many places for ordinary goods. Call at Stokes & Co.'s for your Spring Clothing.

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS.—Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists.

EXPOSURE to the elements at this season of the year is sure to bring Colds, Coughs, and kindred diseases. They can all be cured by using Hasheesh Candy, the great Oriental Remedy. For sale by all Druggists.

REDUCED PRICES.—Person desiring Photographs should avail themselves of the present opportunity, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. All styles executed in the best manner.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. No. 730 Chesnut street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & Co.
No 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

POPULAR TAILORING,—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

NEW STYLE OF ICE BREAKERS FOR hotels restaurants, confectioners, soda fountains, etc., where ice is used in small pieces. For sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth.

OF THE NUMEROUS CLOTHES-WRINGERS offered for sale we know of none which will equal in durability those having cog-wheels to the rolls. An experience of three years in the sale of various kinds makes us confident of this Several sizes, together with other kinds (for those who still prefer them), for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth.

FOR CORN OR BRAN WISCONSIN CAKES we furnish the receipts to those who purchase those peculiar shaped Pans from us They are very nice for either breakfast or tea
TRUMAN & SHAW,
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GENUINE MACKINAW SUNDOWNS,
FOR LADIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, TO BE HAD OF
THEO. H. McCALLA,
At his Old Established Hat and Cap Emporium,
5 14 1m No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE,

EXCELSIOR CLOTHING HALL

MARRIED.

FRANTZ—ELLIS.—On the 5th of December, 1865 by the Rev. Charles Hill, Mr. JOHN FRANTZ to Miss SALLIE E. ELLIS, both of this city.

JONES—MYERS.—On the 11th instant, by Rev. William McElwee, Mr OWEN JONES to Miss MARY L. MYERS, both of this city.

MARCH—SLATER.—On the 11th instant, by the Rev. J. H. Kennard, Mr. JOHN WILLIAM MARCH to Miss LOUISA SLATER, both of this city.

DIED.

ABRAM.—On the morning of the 16th instant, MARGARET ABRAM, widow of the late David Abram, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John F. Siner, No 1038 Lawrence street, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ARNOLD.—On the 16th instant, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARY, wife of William Arnold, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1729 Marshall street, above Columbia avenue, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BRADFORD.—On the 13th instant, Mr. PARKER H. BRADFORD, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends, Melita Lodge, No. 295, A. Y. M.; Columbia Mark Lodge No. 91, A. Y. M.; Fredonia Encampment, No. 35, I. O. of O. F.; Fourth of July Lodge, No. 144, I. O. of O. F.; and Union League of Third Ward, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 827 Swanson street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Sixth Street Union Vault.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE,
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merits. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 14§

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

ARTISTS' FIRST GRAND SALE OF PAINTINGS.

The Artists of Philadelphia respectfully call the attention of connoisseurs and lovers of art generally to their first sale of original oil paintings, direct from their easels which will be of the highest character, and the very best specimens by the respective artists contributing.

The sale will be held at
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street,
On Thursday Evening,
May 17, at 7½ o'clock, and will be on exhibition three days previous to sale. The collection will embrace pictures by the following-named artists and will be found upon inspection to be of the highest character:—

Edmund D Lewis,	H. Reed,
A Sheridan Young,	L. Lasam,
H C Bispham,	H. Rosenberg,
G. F. Bensell,	J. Wilson,
E. B. Bensell,	J. Evans.
L Juillard	Van Wilis,
J. G Falconer,	M. Ramsey,
J. E. Galvan,	D. Knight.
W. E. Winner,	C. L. Fussell,
L Fagan.	—— Beechel.
I. L. Williams.	and others [5 12 5t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

LARGE SALE OF WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Tuesday morning,
At 9¾ o'clock, in open lots, suitable for city and country retail stores and for persons furnishing hotels and boarding-houses for the summer 5 17 3t

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]

PERELLI'S AMATEUR ITALIAN OPERA,
CONCERT HALL.
LAST AND GALA NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 19.
LA FAVORITE,
MR. PERELLI as FERNANDO,
with Mrs. Davis, Miss Poole, Mr. A. R. Taylor, Mr. Angier, and Mr. Engelke in the remainder of the cast
SINGLE TICKETS.....$2 00
To be had at Mr. Ferelli's Rooms No. 1236 CHESNUT Street, TO DAY, from 2½ to 4 P. M., and on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 18 and 19, from 9 A. M. till 4 P M.
Subscription tickets at this performance will be taken up at the door. 5 17 3t

FRANK DREW'S FAREWELL AND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
AT THE NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
HIS LAST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA,
SATURDAY EVENING, May 19,
THREE PIECES,
FRANK DREW in Burlesques, Songs, and Dances,
Handy Andy, Candidate, and Irish Emigrant.
FRANK DREW in the three pieces.
Seats can be secured at the Box Office. 5 17 2t

MONDAY NIGHT,
AS YOU LIKE IT.
NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
The beautiful English comedienne
MISS LUCY RUSHTON.
First Appearance in Philadelphia.
MISS LUCY RUSHTON as
ROSALIND,
Pronounced by the English press "A wonderful impersonation."
Box Book open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. 5 17 3t

ARCH STREET THEATRE.
MRS. THAYER'S BENEFIT.
FRIDAY, May 18, well-selected bill. Mr. and Mrs. BAKER and CORNELIA JEFFERSON. 1t*

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162 308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$910 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
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No 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co.
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS
ON
Thursday, May 31, 1866.
5 14 J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT

Large, Well Lighted and Ventilated

ROOMS,
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT.
APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.
N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

I. H. JOSEPH, CENTRAL REAL ESTATE Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Loans negotiated. Money procured on Bonds, Mortgages, and other securities. House and Ground Rents collected.
Commissioner of Deeds for all the States. 4 27 1m5p

PERSONS HAVING PROPERTIES FOR sale or to rent will find it to their advantage to call at the Central Real Estate Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street.
No bonus of charges made on either owner or tenant.
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FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street, above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc.
Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

CAPE ISLAND.—TO RENT.—A NEW Cottage newly furnished, near Congress Hall, with a fine view of the ocean. Inquire of GEORGE BOCKIUS No. 143 MARGARETTA Street, Philadelphia, between 9 and 12 o'clock 5 15 6t*

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF TEN acres, handsomely situated near White Hall Station, on Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Apply at No. 814 WALNUT Street. 16 3t*

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.
C. BENKERT & SON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
Have removed from their Old Stand, No. 48 South FOURTH Street, to
No. 716 CHESNUT STREET.
Having purchased the entire business of Mr. Leonard Benkert, thus bringing together an immense stock of goods, they will be in position to supply the wants of the community at prices somewhat below those heretofore charged.
Their increased facilities also enable them to make a style of BOOTS AND SHOES for Youths far superior to what is made elsewhere.
The best BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, also made to order. 4 20 fmw2m

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S
And Boys' Wear,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT HELWEG'S,
No. 535 ARCH Street, Below Sixth.
First-class work always on hand, and made to order at short notice. 4 24 1m5p

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THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,
No. 64 BROADWAY.
Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.
Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau.
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
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PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 29 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE,

FOURTH EDITION

UNCONDITIONAL UNION CONVENTION OF ALEXANDRIA.

John Minor Botts One of the Delegates.

Hon. Horace Maynard Delivers an Address.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 17.—The Unconditional Union Convention met at noon to-day. R. B. Wardwell, of Richmond, took the chair. The convention has been addressed by Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee. The attendance is small. John Minor Botts is present as one of the delegates.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

Senate.

The bill to prohibit the carriage, shipping, or transportation of nitro-glycerine on passenger vessels or railroads was passed.

The resolution to appoint Examiners to examine the site for a fresh water basin for the iron-clad navy at Portland, Maine, was passed.

An amendment to include New London, Conn., was voted down.

A bill to grant lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland, in the State of Oregon, was passed.

The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up at 1 o'clock.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) gave notice that he would call up to-morrow the contested election case of Follett against Delano.

Mr. Kasson (Iowa,) from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, reported bills to authorize the use of the metric system of weights and measures, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to each State one set of standard weights and measures of the metric system; to authorize the use in Post Offices of weights of the denomination of grammes; and to authorize the President to appoint a special commissioner to facilitate the adoption of uniform coinage between the United States and foreign countries. All of which were passed.

Mr. Jenckes (R. I.), from the Select Committee on the Bankrupt law, reported a new Bankrupt bill, which he said was the one originally reported by the Committee and amended by the House, with some other amendments meeting the objections then made.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Stocks are lower. Cumberland preferred, 45¾; Michigan Southern, 76½; New York Central, 94½; Reading, 107½; Hudson River, 110; Canton, 61½; Missouri 64, 75; Erie Railroad, 73½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 59½; Russian Extension, 108; Tennessee 6s, 90½; Carolines, 84½; One-year Certificates, 100½; Treasury Seven three-tenths, 102½; Five-twenties 102; Gold, 129¾.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—Flour is very dull, but the prices are unchanged. Wheat is dull at 85@86c. for white, and 82@ 83c. for yellow. Oats sell at 62 @63c. Provisions are dull. Sugar steady. Whisky dull at $2 25 for Pennsylvania and $2 20½ for Western.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 17.

Gold opens at 130. The Stock Market is steady. Governments are strong. The news from Europe affects the channels of trade somewhat. Imported goods are quiet. Domestic produce is irregular in prices.

No deaths have occurred on board the cholera hospital ship during the last two days. The patients are rapidly recovering, with one or two exceptions.

The nitro-glycerine case, which was set down for hearing yesterday before Commissioner Betts, did not come on, owing to the engagement in another court of Judge Dean, who is to sum up the evidence for the prosecution.

The strike of the ship-carpenters, joiners, and caulkers has not been brought to a close. The men declare that they will not yield their demand for the eight-hour system, and the bosses say that if the present condition of affairs continues much longer they must remove their establishments to other ports.

A new motion to restrain Thurlow Weed and others from disposing of certain interests in the San Francisco and New Orleans Telegraph Company was argued before Judge Jones, at special term of the Superior Court, yesterday. Affidavits of Thurlow Weed, John W. Forney and others, were read, and the case seemed to be pretty fully presented to the Court. The plaintiffs charge Weed and his associates with violating an agreement to obtain a grant for the construction of the telegraph line from Secretary Stanton for the mutual benefit of plaintiffs and defendants, and represent that they (Weed & Co.) propose to dispose of the entire interest in the enterprise to the American Telegraph Company. These statements Weed and his associates deny point blank, and give a very different version of the affair. The matter has been postponed till next Saturday.

A suit growing out of wool transactions has been tried in Part 3 of the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Foster. The action was brought by James L. Southwick and others against Emil Hennemann and others, the parties on both sides being dealers in wool. It was alleged that plaintiffs in August, 1864, purchased twenty-five thousand pounds of wool from the defendants at one dollar per pound, the latter contracting to take back any of the wool which was unwashed. Several thousand pounds of the wool were found to be unwashed on delivery, which defendants refused to receive back and pay the value of, which refusal resulted in a suit. A verdict was given for plaintiff for $3551 13

An action was yesterday tried in Part 3 of the Supreme Court, before Judge Foster, brought by William Framer and others against the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for loss sustained by plaintiffs, in the killing of one of their horses, driven by an employé, while crossing defendant's track at Fifty-fourth street and Fourth avenue. The jury brought in a verdict for plaintiffs, assessing the damages at $1000.

The trial of Dr. Henry Otto Claus was continued in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. Mr. Brady made an able address for the prisoner, and was followed by Mr. Bedford, Assistant District Attorney, for the people. Judge Ingraham having charged the jury, they retired to their room, but not having agreed at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Court stood adjourned until to-day.

A butcher named Reinhard List, in the employ of Mr. Henry Hammond, No. 227 Merchants' Row, Washington Market, was arrested yesterday, on the charge of having been engaged in the robbery of a carpet-bag, containing $10,480, from Mr John H. Higgins, on Saturday last Several affidavits were made to prove that List was one of the robbers, but he protests that he can prove his innocence, and that he was out of the city when the robbery occurred.

A young man named William H. Marsh sixteen years of age, employed in the establishment of Messrs. W. J. & J. E. Underwood, No. 2 Bowling Green, was arrested yesterday, charged with robbing his employers of money to the amount of $834 Two men who, it is alleged, warned Marsh that the officers were after him were also arrested.

Head Centre Stephens was waited upon yesterday by several military gentlemen. He was also engaged in writing on financial matters. He receives subscriptions daily from circles. The Senate is in session, and the mysterious preparations in that quarter are ominous. They ignore the authority of Stephens altogether.

A grand mass temperance meeting was held last evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. In addition to this, there were outside meetings, at which no less than two thousand five hundred listeners attended. Addresses were made by Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Rev Mason Gallagher, Judge Daley, and Rev. H. M. Callaher. The new law was discussed in all its favorable bearings on the morality of the community. The different temperance organizations appeared in regalia.

A great complimentary dinner was given last evening, on board the steamship *Napoleon III*, in honor of the James of New York. Between two and three hundred guests were present. FULTON.

EXCELSIOR CLOTHING HALL

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A CORPORATION HAS NO LIEN ON THE STOCK OF A DEBTOR FOR A DEBT DUE BY HIM, UNLESS IT IS GIVEN BY STATUTORY AUTHORITY.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Thompson, Strong, Read, and Agnew.—The Steamship Dock Company vs. Matilda Heron, administratrix of Alexander Heron, for use of Harwood, trustee Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Opinion of the Court by Thompson, J.

It is clear that there is no lien at common law on stock for debts in favor of the corporation issuing the stock. Ang & Ames on Corp., section 355, and authorities there referred to. It is obvious that a different rule would subvert the wholesome doctrine of the common law against secret liens. When such a lien exists, it is by statutory authority, either expressed in the act of incorporation, or by by-laws made by authority of the act. It is so by several general acts in this State, for instance in the general bank act of 1850, section 10; also in the general canal and railroad act of 1849, section 7; and in the turnpike, bridge, and plank road act of 1849, section 8, and perhaps in some special instances.

Whether a mere by-law would be sufficient to create a lien on stock for a general balance due the company in case of trading, manufacturing, and other corporations not engaged in loaning money, seems not only to be doubted, but generally denied. Certainly, I think it would not be, unless notice of the by law were brought home to a purchaser of stock before the purchase.

But it is not indispensable in this case to decide these questions; for no lien is given by the act incorporating the defendants, nor did they pass any by-law to create a lien, supposing they had power, till after the death of the testator. The rights of creditors upon the decedent's estate were fixed then, and by no act of theirs could they be changed. The enactment of the by-law was after the death of the decedent, and of this the equitable plaintiff had no notice in any shape or manner. The estate is insolvent, and if, by this *ex post facto* by-law of the defendants, they could increase their rights in the distribution of the assets of the estate, they would not not only work a wrong to the purchaser of the stock without notice, but would diminish what was legally distributable to creditors after the decease of the testator. It is very much in the principle the case of buying up claims to set off against the claim of an insolvent estate to a debt. This may not be done—Foster vs. The Bank, 4 Parr, 32; Sergerly vs. Grider's Administrators, 9 Casey, 102. To these may be added many authorities, but it is not necessary. We need not enlarge, and as we perceive no error in the record the judgment is affirmed.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 17

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 City 6s, new	98¼

A WINTER WITH THE AMERICAN PERIPATETICS.

BY GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

When the war was over, and the ominous truism of "all quiet on the Potomac" had become an everlasting epitaph, I gave away the aggregation of bones and hide which had carried me through the final battles, and felt very much like a Centaur amputated above the shoulder-blades.

I hope I am not uncharitable in admitting that I was very sorry to quit the war. The salvos of peace made me a bereaved man. They literally threw me upon the world. Not, of course, that I could not get plenty to eat and drink, and friends to share it; but my occupation was gone—the zest, and bubble, and muscularity of life; the pleasant litteness of its purposes, the whole social fabric which bounded it, the elect camps, the favorite generals, the preferred pathways over which I cantered with no destiny but the delivery of my despatches; to this choice and vagarious existence, prolific of energies, but without the aching of ambition, had succeeded a career without a horizon, a consciousness that in the wide, wanton peace I was useless as the dismounted cannons, the folded signal flags.

It was, therefore, with that feeling of relief which follows every new suggestion that I took up this letter at the office of the journal which called me its "Own:"—

"Dear Sir:—The Biconian Association of the city of Pottawattamie instructs me to invite you to deliver the third lecture of their course. The author of the brilliant letters upon the death of Azeroth and the battle of Six Pionys should possess somewhat of what Montaigne calls the 'faculty of chattyness.' We shall be glad to pay you the customary fifty dollars and expenses and, in the event of your acceptance, will send you some engagements in our dependencies.

"Respectfully, D ILETTANTI,
"Corresponding Secretary."

The relief that I felt, when I read the foregoing notice, was not unmixed with a shrinking sensation, as of Cincinnatus suddenly summoned to the head of the Roman armies. My regard for public speakers, never profound, amounted in the space of two moments to the deepest admiration. What were dodging chain, canister, and lead, to the deadly concentration of a hundred opera-glasses and the inward comparison of a thousand silent jurymen and gossips, who had listened to the silver periods of Wendell Phillips, and lived an intellectual lifetime in every epigram of Mr. Emerson! Hidden behind my sanctum curtains, with a saucy and itching quill to skirmish before the flippant body of convictions, of which every journalist has a *corps d'armee*, I could wound, demoralize, or rout a village of sentimentalists; but to unmask in the presence of the foe, and show them the nakedness of the oracle they feared—Ugh! it made me ashamed.

What faculties had I for public speaking? My voice was sharp, but sharpness without volume was like one of Farragut's guns without weight. I was accused of confidence, and had dexterously affirmed the mistake, but my conscience whispered to me that it was only a species of sensitiveness too proud to shrink when it wanted to. Had I grace? Ho! ho! it had taken me a week to sit astride a horse; my sister would not waltz with me; I gesticulated most effectively with my hands in my pockets; I was too intense in every subject to be earnest in any; and never took a lesson in elocution since banished from the nursery, prematurely, for silence.

In brief, I was a beardless youth of twenty-four, with that unfortunate brownness of locks and lightness of eyes for which one is challenged at the polls as a minor up to his fortieth birthday.

I do not say that I am giving a fair picture of myself in this; but it is a faithful copy of my conceptions of myself when the Pottawattamie Association summoned me to the rostrum. Just at this wavering time, however, the Thebes Association, the Alexandrian Library, and the Irrawaddy Institute sent on word that they joined the Pottawattamies, and were quite anxious to hear me talk at my earliest pleasure. Very soon I had some twenty applications, and when I showed them to Mr. Piffle, the managing editor, he said:—"Go in! lecturing is the easiest way in the world of getting on."

I therefore replied to the Pottawattamies that I should be happy to address them upon the "Recreations of our Special Correspondent" early in December, and next day great numbers of people in the city of Pottawattamie were reading my name on dead walls, and wondering what my "Recreations" had been, and how much I asked to tell them. In the course of a week the Pottawattamie daily papers came to hand, and as I looked over the list of lecturers who were to favor the Association during the winter, I felt the shrinking sensation again, and wondered by what subtlety of communication my name, and the productions of it, had ever recommended me to that remote public which had arisen to confront me by the shores of Lake Erie, as suddenly and as intimidatingly as from the same spot the stature of the great Pontiac himself invoked the earliest Englishmen. For in that list were the names of the professors, Himmalaya and Bourgeoise, the first a university oracle, the second a natural philosopher, as daring as Herbert Spencer, whom he loved; the Napoleonic historian, Habitt; the versatile divine, Mallett; the great Cough, inspired of temperance; De Seville, the most original of humorists out of the nursery; Toussaint and Petard, aboriginal agitators, and General Talonis, the statistician of valor. Sandwiched amidst so much learning, I fully entered into the feelings of a junior counsel, retained in a terrific murder trial, if, indeed, my flushes were not as guilty as those of the criminal, surrounded by so much learning. That I had previously lectured was no assurance whatever. Rather did I suffer infinite suspense at the admonition of that wild foray upon the Lancashire coast, where I spent my last sovereign to make public sentiment on the American question, and was paid in storms of cheers and counter-cheers, with scarcely enough glory to reach Liverpool. In the meantime the lecture associations, representing their own interests, were emphatic in their indorsements. It made me pale to read paragraphs from the Hudson to Lake Michigan, dilating upon the fluency of my address, the sonorousness of my utterances, and the pictorial dignity of my characterizations. The Secretary of the Pottawattamie had a versatility of laudation little short of genius, and he must have set all the boys in Pottawattamie to saving their sixpences for the arrival of the great Manhattan elocutionist.

The interval was brief, and I tried to prepare my essay, but with these effervescent feelings I indicted only incoherences. Day after day slipped by—not in procrastination, for I avow that I never worked so hard in my life—but every sheet that I composed dropped piecemeal to the basket, and the nights were no more real than the "Sleeping Beauty's" when the whole parquet ogles her as she dreams; till, at last, I awoke with a thrill one Monday morning, with only thirty-six hours between me and publicity.

Then, like a man called upon to prepare a speech for the scaffold, I resolved, if I failed in all the elegancies and powers of oratory, to be, at least, modest and sincere. I walked apart a little way, and it came to me, as I communed perturbedly that if ever in my life an occasion could arise void of temptations and selfishness, it would be in that hour of talk, the night to fall, when the people should look into my eyes and measure me by what I said, not by what I seemed. In the journals I was not myself, but an agent of the convictions of my masters. Therefore, as lecturer, I would tell the plain truth of journalism without sneer or varnish, and uttering no sentiments that were not convictions, be likewise candid in my person, and say no period for mere applause, and put the people to sleep rather than be their buffoon. With a platform of principles to stand upon, it is astonishing how promptly words came to express them. Calmness came, too, and I went to Ilion in a sleeping car, with nothing to lecture about, as quietly as Tour Auvergne surrendered his forces to the windmill when he had a musket at his back. At Ilion I had me a fire built, and began to write before breakfast. At four o'clock the "Recreations" were down in black and white, and then the committee called.

If I have any motive whatever in this article it is to pay tribute to the splendid body of American young men who are forming, at so much sacrifice, and with such enthusiasm, a literary sentiment throughout the Western country. From the North river to the Mississippi, if no further, there are Lecture Companies, soundly organized, and commonly the nucleus or the consequent of a large incorporated library. They are often rich and potential, as everywhere they are the esthetic influence of their several communities, and more unselfish organizations exist nowhere in the world. They have little commercial ambition, and cater to no intestine vanities, but watch the periodical literature of the country, to encourage any rising star, and knowing nothing of the envies and bitternesses of letters, are alike independent of partisan prejudices. They are at once the active and the conservative power of the West. No charlatanism meets them but to be ashamed; no timid excellence but to be approved. I would have the young *litterateurs* of New York made aware of these silent and vigilant censors, who hold personal integrity to be an inseparable component of talent, and lose sight of no public writer from the date of his first success till his death.

Of this description were the committee-men of Ilion—fresh, handsome, sagacious—who measured me at the first salute, and pleasantly inquired as to my wishes for the night. These were few; to be introduced without an adjective, and by my name alone—not my past nor my promise; a glass of water; a reading stand; and a strong, shaded light. The committee were anxious to exhibit their city, but two obliging gentlemen of my own profession had already secured me, with that design, and the afternoon stole away in such genial meandering, that I only remember how soberly and respectably the night closed around me, and how younger and older I grew together, as I climbed the stairs of the Ilion Hall, and stood in the dressing room. It was filled with young men, sedately affable, and, of them all, I was the youngest. If they were a trifle concerned at my extreme youth, I felt my pride expanded in their doubt, and slipped off my hat and overcoat, and looked once in the little mirror. The face I saw there was the son of the man it reflected. I walked to the stage door and glanced at the audience. Oh! heart that I feel wrinkling; oh! boy that I feel growing man untimely; oh! early, earnest, fond thrill of ripening recognition; I wish that the winter would roll back and let me live that glance again!

There were a thousand people assembled; the plumes in the bonnets, the gloss of the curls, the eyes all fused and flashing and waiting, the hurry at the door, the low, expectant gossip, the splendor of the lights—I felt an instant's dimness, happiness, terror—

"Come," said the Secretary, "let us go on." There was an old gentleman, portly and imposing, who, somehow, got on with our party. He was at once seized on as the "Special Correspondent," though how he could ever have ridden a horse, or, with those pounds avoirdupois, had any "Recreations" whatsoever, was my mental interrogatory, even in that critical instant. I took the middle chair—President and Secretary on either hand; the stage filled immediately; I heard my name pronounced, and was standing at the little reading desk, with my book spread out, and all the eyes wide open, with a sort of surprised smile in the bottoms of them, and perfect silence.

It is only to fasten every public speaker's first sensations into type that I dwell upon the phases of that evening. Those who have passed them may be assisted to revive their reminiscences; the coming orators may gain a foretaste.

The first perception was that of crudeness talking to confusion. Whether anybody or everybody whispered, or whether all the ribbons blew, or all the gas jets flashed, or a concert of indifference arose, I determined only that nobody was listening, and became myself listless, so that I could take note of the pitch and tone of my voice. These truly seemed incongruous; I made no roundnesses; everything cut like a knife, but not a word echoed. I appeared to talk to all the corners and cornices and window sills; my eyes lacked directness, like my matter; I was lolling, not declaiming, and the unities in my essay became painfully imperfect. I wondered myself what end I was talking towards, and everybody seemed gaping to find out as much.

If a man wants his faults of rhetoric exposed to himself as much as his faults of elocution to his audience, let him declaim his best compositions before a thousand people.

The second sensation is that of extraordinary acuteness addressing individualities. The senses grow quick as quicksilver; you hear a chair rattle; you see a cock-eyed man look two ways, and follow both his angles of vision; you feel the texture of the green baize under your palm; you wonder why a comma instead of a colon was written in a certain place of your manuscript; then you become interested in certain faces, and know exactly what they are expressing; the person in the long beard is cold and incredulous—you make a dead set at him to talk him into sympathy; the old woman in the Leghorn bonnet sleeps with one eye—you talk that eye awake in no time, and are very ill at ease if you don't. In a word, you pick saliences out of the audience, as points of attack are picked out of a fortification.

All at once, while you proceed with your analysis, a sort of clatter begins. It is like the distant tumble of crockery; but it travels up and down the floors, as table-rappings are said to do, very timidly at first, but directly all the edges of sound roll into one concave, and there is a peal so powerful that you cannot hear yourself at all. It takes a moment or two for you to fully understand this demonstration. Suddenly you feel that it is applause. You can remark two old gentlemen with canes who are rapping; a woman, until now very pallid and attentive, is observed to flush, as if she felt something you averred; only the cock-eyed man is imperturbable, but it is impossible to say when he smiles and when he don't.

You distrust this applause till you see what drew it forth, and, to your great joy, it is one of your earnest, indignant truths that stirred the hearts of people. This you feel to be a much nobler sort of approbation than if you had merely invoked the shade of Bunker hill and called the army gazette aloud; so you are vastly encouraged, and look upon your audience as highly intelligent. The first laugh you excite strengthens your confidence immensely; it shows you that people are not averse to laughing, and that you are not so much of a death's head as you supposed. As the moments slip, you become personally acquainted with every man, woman, and child in the house. If there is a yawn it plagues you to tear; a boy who has been sitting with his mouth open, hugely interested, suddenly shuts it; you would have that boy hanged unless he gaped on the spot! Stay! a person rises; is he really going to leave the house? The old distrust at once returns; your interest must be flagging if that man should leave. Huzza! he is only taking off his overcoat, and, as he sits again you inwardly pronounce him the most intelligent man in Ilion. It is the cock-eyed man who receives your most tremendous sentences with the same doubtful divergence; he hears your poetry with one eye in the cornice and the other in your vest pocket, and you are irate because you cannot talk both eyes together. At last, after an hour of thrills, and joys, and suspenses, you feel the last word of your lecture glide away, and hear the feet all thunder at once, and everybody rises, and you fall into a thousand million arms, and shake hands with mankind, and bow and smile out of real exuberance to everybody.

Then you find yourself before the grate in your room with certain of the committee pleasantly conversing; they do not know what burning desire you have to hear the success of the night talked over, and every comment you interpret three ways, as sensitive as jealousy to the tritest regard. At last the secretary rises and spreads a receipt-book upon the table; you see the greenbacks unrolled, and feel abashed and mercenary, but your name goes down, and he discloses before it a long roll of famous autographs. Here is Henry Giles—there Gavazzi—close before Beecher—a phalanx of bishops—a whole faculty of eminent professors. You feel a great deal more excited than when your name stands on a foreign magazine cover between Sir Lawrence Wraxalles and George Lewes.

You are alone, with the bank notes untouched, the fire dying in the grate, your valise packed for the midnight train, and the boyish elation has subsided. You sternly walk to and fro, and lean upon the mantelpiece, and stand like an older and graver man in the face of a new and more exacting society. A conviction of responsibility comes like a solemn citation, to tell you that you are no more an indifferent unit amidst your race, but one whose life has passed from himself. As from your closet you involuntarily came to stand before these thousand people, back to it they shall follow you, and look across your shoulder, and be your rebuke or indorsement. Farewell, Bohemia! the world of boys, the sphere of Bedouins, with all thy wayward judgments, and flexible convictions, and dissolute skepticisms! It is no more the public—it is society to whom you talk—sons, daughters, wives' mothers—God!

And it the knees go down, why! let the fire blaze, and the shutters burst wide open, and the whole continent look in. There is no vitality in any resolution unless you breathe into it the breath of a prayer!

I had no trouble with any of my appointments, and journeyed from town to town, straight westward, making a zizzag through the Connecticut Western Reserve, and describing an arc through Michigan and Northwestern Illinois, to return to the Pennsylvania border, and fulfil some scattering obligations. In this circuit, once repeated, I travelled seven thousand miles from my point of departure, and for three consecutive weeks spoke every night. It occurred to me, therefore, that Piffle, the managing editor, was more literally than figuratively correct, when he described lecturing as a good way to 'get on.' In truth, I found it hard enough, and harder by its apparent ease; for where one expects an excursion and catches cold, rheumatism, and diseases of the spleen he grows old by the sheer deceit of the thing. I often lectured two hours, entertained the committee till midnight, and had to rise at three o'clock in the morning to be able to make the next connection. Combined with this physical distress was the dread of failing spirits, which now and then overtake the liveliest peripatetic. An audience knows little of the man who rises before them in cloth and linen, smooth of beard and speech, and pleases for an hour, and disappears. There is a nameless melancholy and indisposition which makes that seance an hour-on-the-rack to the philosopher himself.

One of the most popular lecturers last winter was the rattling western journalist, Beet Lawler. He painted in oil and music, was a tender sentimentalist, and had no superior in the power of interesting and embellishing. Yet he is said to have suffered this peripatetic melancholy so poignantly, that to escape his audience he sometimes hid himself and had to be bullied into speaking. Human nature, unless it has the levity of a girl in her teens, is not equal to the duty of being agreeable six nights in seven. Once I halted at the great railway town of Patmos, and at the sight of my name upon a board fence, felt a description of indigestion. The committee received me with the urbanity of sovereigns; I had the best room in the inn; the fare was fresh and savory; the audience quick to appreciate and charitable to enthusiasm. But I seemed to be talking at the stake, with the flames in my throat. I could not smile. Applause made me cynical. I went back to my room with a dismal consciousness of absolute failure, and would not be comforted by my dearest intimate. The next morning, as I was leaving the town in wrath, the enterprising Patmians of the association overtook me. The words were on my lips.

"Take back your money; I know I did not earn it."

But the Secretary only meant to invite me to lecture again as I came eastward, and I heard him, like a man deliberately lied to.

It was farthest from my anticipations, at the beginning, that I should have any campaigning to do, as when an army "non-combatant;" but once, at the village of Omnivorum, I discovered, after my lecture, that two railways made no connection, whereby I was quite cut off from the city of Popocatapelt, though solemnly announced to appear there within eighteen hours. But there was another railway, fifty odd miles distant, which did make connection with the Popocatapelt road, and, twenty minutes after I heard of it, an obliging committee-man was going straight for the place, through the ruts and pitholes of the night. We drove alternately; for it was cold as famine, and every bone in our bodies cracked, and trembled, and cried out. Now I fell from the forward seat into the shivering committee-man's lap, and now the committee-man butted me off the seat, so that our horse believed he was both to harness and to saddle. Now we dropped into a ravine—horse and dearborn, as if driven over a cliff; and now were flying vertically upwards, as on a moonbeam, with every muscle of the nag bursting with exertion. We could not sleep, having to shift from side to side all night to ballast the wagon; and when we could look at each other in the morning, both appeared to have been spouted out of a mud-geyser, and to be quite spent and lunatic. But I got to Popocatapelt, and after one hour's sleep, took up my lecture with perfect success to myself.

I think it was Jouston, the rising layman and editor, who made so unfortunate connections two years ago. He struck a town on the wrong night, and got a telegram, when just too late, that it was another town, sixty miles off, that expected him. So he paid a hundred dollars for a special train, and when he reached the other town, rain fell, so that the whole audience might have been put out of doors by one tolerably muscular man. In this manner, one week's experiment lost Jouston both money and spirits, though he was said to be a powerful speaker. The most embarassing cause of the lecturer's non-reliability does not come from within himself, but is due to the carelessness of secretaries. The system of lecturing in the United States is a series of skeins, the threads of each skein being routes, and the points where the skeins communicate are literary intelligence offices. Thus, Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and Cincinnati may be called the intelligence offices. At each of these the Corresponding Secretary of the regular lecture association distributes his lecturers to the surrounding towns; if he be a man of method, he can give them continuous engagements, so that they will lose no nights in idleness, and yet travel only small distances each day. But where a Secretary undertakes to "manage" a dozen lecturers, he not uncommonly shakes them together like so many sugar-plums in a box. It was the Professor Bourgeoise and Reverend Ripple who so met each other one season. Bourgeoise was riding along joyously between Michigan and Illinois, calculating the amount of motion in digestion, and wondering why his dinner didn't give him more heat, when these dynamical reflections were arrested by a hand on his shoulder:—

"Good morning, Bourgeoise! where do you speak to-night?"

"At Chihuahua, my dear Ripple."

"Bless my soul, no! It is I who am booked for Chihuahua."

"No, sir!"

"Yes, sir! here is the Secretary's letter:—Chihuahua, January 9th."

"And here, *ditto!*" cries Bourgeoise:—"Chihuahua, January 9th."

"Who is your Secretary?"

"Shodd!"

"Impossible! he's mine!"

They both looked at each other a minute, and the flushes on their faces melted at last into a laugh.

"Shodd's an unfaithful steward!" said Ripple.

"Oh!" said Bourgeoise, "he'll send three of us to the same town next Monday."

"We'll have a duel—in coffee!" said Ripple; "whoever drinks himself to nervousness shall go to bed, and give the other the floor."

They went along with some misgivings, charitable as gentlemen are, till, as they came in sight of Chihuahua, they saw upon a great dead wall:—

"THE CHEMISTRY OF GRAVEL."
LECTURE BY PROFESSOR BOURGEOISE.

And in the chemist's audience there was no more pleased attendant than the philosopher, his rival.

The etiquette of the peripatetics and their entertainers is generally kindly and candid. You quit Pottawattamie, perhaps, at daylight. You have a book to read in the train, and ten to one, there are people in the same car who have heard your lecture. After a while one of these approaches and introduces himself. He at once inquires what you think of the Western country. You express yourself reservedly as well pleased, and the Western man at once asks if you were not astonished.

"Ohio's did well in the war," he says; "we're mighty proud of our record."

After five or six hours you reach the place where you are to speak, and see a group of young gentlemen anxiously regarding the passengers as they descend. They at once hit upon you as the "Special Correspondent," and come forward in a body:—

"Mr. Trample, I believe"—in a glad sort of voice. "Mr. Trample—Mr. Coolidge, Mr. Gath, Mr. Jehocolt." You speak to all these in turn, and are set in a coach in no time, and away you go up the street, to see your name posted on every corner, and the committee-men explain all points of interest:—

"There is our Masonic Hall! You see the spire of the Female Seminary over the blacksmith's shop; the young ladies will come out in force to-night; this edifice is the residence of Congressman Ingot; he made his money on the railroad; we think him a very sound man. Our hotels, as you see, are very neat, though not imposing; this is the village market." "Does the town improve?" "Well, no! but it ought to, for we have got the best harbor on the lake!"

You dismount at the hotel, and the landlord hears who you are, he has a fire made by the colored boy in his best room, and while the committee judiciously retires, he says:—

"A lively little town this, sir; but it ought to grow faster, for we've got the best harbor on the lake."

The colored boy who makes the fire is named Philip, and he has confused ideas of the functions of a lecturer. He thinks you may combine sawdust and a magic-lantern, and looks at your muscles to see if you are the Massachusetts Hercules; but, judgment being adverse, concludes that you are a great humorist, and says:—

"Mr. Alf. Burnett was hyah last week; but he had opposition wi' the Infant Orator, an' I guess he come out shawt."

"A lively town is Glucksburg, Philip!"

"Well, sah! dey don't grow, somehow, do dey say dey got de best harbor on de lake."

Directly the committee sends a delegate back, who intimates his desire to further develop the beauties of Glucksburg. He covers you with warm wolf-skins, and is a most intelligent *cicerone*, respectful and spirited, and, as you listen to him, a pride develops that you never felt before in the young men of the republic. He misses no lane, alley, cottage nor hencoop. He is high-minded and reverential in his graver conceptions, and while zealous in the interests of his town, comprehends the claims of all the country, except when he avers, in a quick and dogged corollary, that "We've got the best harbor on the lake."

From Buffalo to Toledo there is no settlement of any description that does not claim a natural superiority. Of the merits of these claims I am not informed; but in this village pride lies much of the individual energy of the country. You can never make a great nation out of a people who are ready to admit anything against themselves.

The devotional character of the American people can never be fully understood by one who is familiar with the East alone. The young *litterateur* who does not stir out of New York may write fashionable skepticism for his own little circle with some applause, and esteem the highest appreciation that of rationalists and materialists. But this is a country of religious people; and in those parts of the West where we dimly hear of strange sects and gospels, the orthodox preacher is most powerful. I think I never lectured before any audience where two clergymen were not present, and they represented the most progressive intelligence of the town. As a specimen of the extreme piety of the Northwest, I may refer to my experience in Gilboa, Michigan.

Gilboa applied for me very early in the season, and I looked at the map in vain to find it. Concluding it to be a very little place, I half made up my mind to decline the invitation; but the Gilboaites manifested so obliging, forgiving, and accommodating a spirit, that I could not finally say nay. Therefore, one afternoon in February, I got out of a Michigan Central train, and while looking lugubriously at a great, cold stage-coach, which was marked "Gilboa," a young Indian of the Chippewa tribe introduced himself as the Secretary of the Gilboa Institute. He and two of his associates put me in a "jumper," and we followed the snowbelts over wild and vaguely peopled hills, in the midst of which, ever and anon, a frozen lake hung suspended. The winds were piercing; the skies were cold as marble; the farms, hewn out of oak, showed yet the tusks of their primal wilderness, driven under ground but still defiant. Twelve miles of aboriginal travel—the reins held by this son of a Chippewa Chief, which made even sterner and more savage the gallop towards the Poles—showed us on a bleak hill-top, where a few indomitable oaks held picket against the storm, a scattered settlement, which reminded me of a Jesuit Mission Post, such as Pere Marquette established. In the middle a great brick cottage stood, three stories high, flanked across the road by an academy of framed plank; and every residence in the town was either a professor's, or that of some family which had removed hither to give its children an education. A Congregational minister founded it. Lost one day in the woods, in the winter of 1857, he came out thrice on this hill-top, and at last said to himself: "God is in this: he means me to found a school here." Another cottage in Ohio had previously been reared by this Protestant Jesuit; but he again went zealously to work, preaching the Gospel of education, and to-day there are at Gilboa three hundred men, girls, boys, and women—black, red, and pale-faced—and a town without a tavern, which does not desire itself to be the county-seat, nor to have a railway within ten miles of it. The whole faculty called upon me, all of them, I think, being clergymen, and one of these said that every resident of the town of accountable years was a "professing Christian." It very naturally occurred to Our Own Correspondent that he had reached the wrong camp, and the impulse was formidable to hide myself in the woods. This disputing with doctors in the temple was at least novel; and when I took my place in the pulpit of the church, I was not a little alarmed by the choir, climbing to my side, and rehearsing, "Behold, the Bridegroom cometh." Then we had a prayer, the true charity and intelligence of which abated its formality, and the choir thundered:—

"Sherman is coming; seek the Union lines:
Brothers, the free flag blows."

My fears were gone two minutes after I began to speak. They all laughed heartily, and put their heels down in the right places; and though I nearly froze the next morning as I returned, I have a right kindly love of everybody in Gilboa. This town is a sample settlement of the great principles which have triumphed in this country over all opposition—devotion and education.

A very different experience was that of Bishop Colossus, who followed me at Hominy City. The hotel of that place is far inferior to the enterprise and pith of its people; so the lecturers are taken to private houses, and the lot fell upon Squire Blunt to entertain Bishop Colossus. The Squire was an old-fashioned sort of republican, who cared very little whether he ate with a knife or a fork, so the provender was sufficient and savory. Therefore his wife greatly feared he would not meet the Bishop's notions of propriety, and prevailed upon him to stay in the kitchen while the girls displayed courtesy. So Bishop Colossus came, and delivered a pleasant lecture on the "Automaton," and went home with Mrs. Blunt. For a little while he looked uneasy, and then asked Mrs. Blunt if there was a pipe in the house. Directly he was filling the parlor with smoke, and had his boots off. The Squire, in great bewilderment, peeped in, and Bishop Colossus at once made him sit down to hear an anecdote. In the course of five minutes Squire Blunt and Bishop Colossus were telling stories over mutual glasses of brandy and water, and the parlor of the Blunts smells of smoke to this day.

The great lesson which a course of lectures teaches to their deliverer, is the common sense, thrift, kindness, honesty, and intelligent aspiration of the American people. Most of our public men carry muck-rakes, and show us that the fountains of society are corrupt. There is a great deal of dyspepsia among editors, and actors, and authors, and a great deal more cheerfulness among the people than such can see. I did not find the American clergymen fanatics and bigots; the American editors reckless vituperators; the American politicians dead to all honorable appeals. The only editor who preferred to sneer at my years rather than report my speech, I afterwards found to be without respect in his own community, and the man who, of all others, was an enthusiast in letters, and who has developed lecturing in the West to a most disinterested and useful method, was an Israelite who kept a clothing store.

The lecture system has been denounced by pseudo-censors, in the interests, not of intelligence, but of their own little octaves; but men must go before books, to talk of them and their uses; and where the libraries were fullest I found the lectures best sustained. The lecture is a sanitary regulation in literature, by which authors whose world narrows by sedentary habits are lured into fresher spirits, thoughts, and territories. Three months of literary rest is gained to the writer, who, if he be successful, can retire awhile upon his profits, to reappear with graver and better digested compositions. The lecture system is at once an advertisement and a reward of literature.—*New York Galaxy.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 5

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Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States,
HENRY S. TARR,
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MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES,—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
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J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
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Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc,
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MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
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BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 A. FRONT STREET,
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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
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WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
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The most liberal discount allowed.
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RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY. JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 2 2 3m

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No 241 S. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 10 5

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, April 16, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's Stemmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 8.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 11.45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11.45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11.15 A. M., 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. The 4.30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 6.45, 8, and 9.30 A. M., 4 and 6.30 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4.30 and 6 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4.36 and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7.45, 8.46, 10.14 and 11.40 A. M., 4.43, 5.16, 7.26, and 10.26 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7.25 A. M., Way-mail, 9.20 A. M., Express, 1.10 P. M., Express, 6.35 P. M., Express, 8.25 P. M., Express
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4.40 and 8.52 A. M., and 3.28 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5.23 and 9.33 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6.45 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4.45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5.40 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4.15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11.30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8.25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also a pas at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6.40 P. M.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD,—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8.00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 10.00 "
Fast Line	at 12.00 M.
Parkesburg	at 1.00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2.30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4.00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	at 5.30 "
Erie Mail *	at 9.00 "
Philadelphia Express †	at 11.10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express

The "Fast" Ladies of London.

London (May 1) Correspondence of Manchester Times.

We have, as you know, been getting tolerably fast in our manners at the West End. The present season has witnessed a further development of feminine independence. "Ladies' clubs" are this year the "go" in the most fashionable circles. The young and unmarried ladies do not take part in them to any great extent; the "frisky matrons" there reign supreme. Although these assemblies, which are held as a general rule, in the afternoon at the houses of the members, are called "ladies' clubs," gentlemen are not excluded. A ticket to the "scufflers" or to the "Jolly Dogs"—those are the names of two of the most fashionable—is reckoned a great favor and can only be obtained by those who are in high favor with presiding authorities, among whom more than one duchess occupies a prominent position. The amusements consist of conversation and smoking—the ladies doing their part manfully with their cigarettes. To give you some idea of the freedom of manners which these reunions are intended to promote, I may state that the "Scufflers" are so called because at their gatherings chairs and tables are banished from the room, and the members sit or lounge on the floor or on low divans! Without saying for a moment that there is anything wrong in these things I cannot conceal from myself that they tend to encourage a "loudness" of manner, to use an expressive slang phrase, which is now becoming very conspicuous among our upper ten.

An example of this was afforded very conspicuously the other night at one of the West End theatres, where the curtain was actually dropped because a very aristocratic party in a private box near the stage could not be induced to moderate the conversation they were carrying on. The curtain was not drawn up again until the said party had left.

GOVERNOR SEWARD ON HIS WAY HOME.—Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, passed through the city upon the noon train, on his way to Auburn, whither he goes to celebrate the sixty-fifth anniversary of his birthday, which occurs to morrow. The fact of his presence in town was known to but few. But some of his friends who became aware of it, availed themselves of the opportunity to express their regard for the honored statesman and patriot. Mr. Seward is looking exceedingly well. But few traces are visible of the terrible injuries he suffered at the hands of the assassin Payne. He is in the best possible spirits, and speaks with undoubting confidence of the ultimate and speedy emergency of the country from all embarrassments that now surround the question of Reconstruction. Mr. Seward will spend about a week of respite from the duties and cares of office, in reunion with his old friends and neighbors.—*Albany Journal, Tuesday.*

MANUFACTURE OF PLAYING CARDS.—The playing-card manufacturers in Paris occupy the quarters Bonne Nouvelle, St. Mery, and St. Victor. There are seventeen of these head men, of whom nine employ above eleven workmen. Employing 260 persons in all, card manufacturers make on an average 2,000,000 in the year. Of these 260 persons 167 are men, 78 women, and 15 either boy or girl apprentices under 16 years of age. The men are overseers, painters, pasteboard makers, gummers, cutters, moulders, polishers, bellows-blowers, and porters. The women are sorters, scrapers, pressers. The men work either by contract or by the day, and earn from 4 francs to 7 francs. The women earn from 1 franc 50 centimes to 3 francs. Apprentices from 75 centimes (that is, 7½d.) to 1 franc 50 centimes. They have two hours for meals in their twelve hours' work. Of 67 who can read and write, 15 are noted for bad conduct, and 15 seldom come to work on Mondays.

A HUMAN CURIOSITY.—The Berlin newspapers have the following curious paragraph:—"A Hungarian girl, born at Oedenburg, without hands, now twenty years of age, has been giving some curious representations in the Prussian capital. She performs with her mouth the functions of hands. She sews, embroiders, executes the most delicate work with pearls, even threads her needles and makes knots, all with the tongue, apparently without difficulty, and certainly without the assistance of any one. Part of the works thus executed are destined for public exhibition." Most people will hesitate to believe such marvels until they witness them.

CATTLE DOWN, GOATS UP.—An Irish paper notices the fact that one unexpected and curious effect of the cattle disease in England has been to raise the value of goats to an extraordinary degree. These hitherto despised animals are now exported in considerable numbers from Ireland, and have been sold in several English counties at from £4 to £5 each, the ordinary price having been about 10s.

BRITISH COINAGE.—The coinage at the Mint in London, for this year, will cost £49,182, of which £10,000 is for gold, £30,000 for silver, and £7500 for copper. A sum equal to the last will be recovered by the sale of old copper not required for the recoinage. The seignorage to be paid into the Exchequer in respect of the year's coinage of silver is estimated at £30,000.

A VALUABLE SPINNET.—The late French composer Clapisson left among his treasures a spinnet of the sixteenth century, which is said to be worth at least sixty thousand francs. The keys are of agate and lapis lazuli, and the ivory framework is covered with two thousand five hundred precious stones set in silver.

RELICS OF THE WESLEYS.—Rev. Samuel Dunn, an English Methodist, is exhibiting to admiring congregations various relics—among others, a piece of John Wesley's preaching gown, two neckties of the Rev. Charles Wesley, and the spectacles, comb, and pocket-book of Dr. Adam Clarke.

A CURIOUS ACCIDENT.—In Birmingham, England, the other day, a woman accidentally killed her infant by pressing its head against the front of her dress, in which a needle was sticking. The needle entered the child's head, and caused fatal injuries.

PISCATORY.—The value of the fresh fish sold annually at the various French seaports is estimated at £1,400,000; but, by the time it has paid the *octroi* and other duties, its cost to the consumer is more than quadrupled.

A TRADE REVIVED.—An Antwerp letter states that the ship *Duc de Brabant* had just arrived there from India with 3500 bales of cotton. For the last eight or nine years not a single bale has reached that port direct.

DESTITUTION.—A subscription has been opened in Madrid to succor the Spanish emigrants now in Portugal who took part in the rising headed by General Prim.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such eccentric position such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia: and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this Whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHAN. 119m

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chestnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1026 Walter street.
R. G. Marsh, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 527 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 19 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, second and Quarry streets
E. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP of which we have already sold considerable quantities as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'s,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE
BY GRIMAULT & CIE.
Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon
45 RUE RICHELIEU PARIS.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH.

This Syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humours, or obstruction of the glands. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

This new Medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs promptly removes all the more serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night-sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and Iron in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures chlorosis, anæmia, the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenorrhœa, anemia.

The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anemia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility, and poorness of blood.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHE, NEURALGIA,
is instantaneously cured by
GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GUARANA,
a vegetable substance used from time immemorial *in Brazil, and entirely indigenous.*

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!!
GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS.

Where all other Medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure a rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals in Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOTS:

In Paris, at GRIMAULT & Cie.,
Chemists to H. F. H. Prince Napoleon,
45 RUE RICHELIEU.

In New York, at T. M. BECKER'S,
No. 129 GRAND Street.

IN PHILADELPHIA,
[3 19 mth2m
At FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO'S.

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood, and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY No. 333 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.

CAMDEN, N. J., September 2, 1865—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and, during that time, suffered intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But, through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack or my old complaint or lost a single Sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.

I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver," or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds and Burns and Inflammations; it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it, and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house. Yours,

REV. J. H. STOCKTON,
4 28 tuths2m* THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renovated in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 12 mths No. 510 RACE Street.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 15 No. 1 4 MARKET Street.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Steamship
"PIONEER,"
WILLIAM B. GALLAGHER, COMMANDER.

Will receive freight at RACE Street Wharf, on MONDAY, May 14, and sail on

Saturday, May 19, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Cabin Passage $20 00

The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a commodious and superior character.

This shipping the pioneer vessel of the Company, will sail regularly every alternate Saturday, for Savannah, Georgia.

Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.

JAS. A. J. N. FLANAGAN,
No. 420 South DELAWARE Avenue.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM C. HARRIS,
Freight and Passenger Agent.
5 14 5t No. 208 North DELAWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."

"HIBERNIA."	"COLUMBIA."
"CALEDONIA."	"CAMBRIA."
"BRITANNIA."	"INDIA."

Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN
NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS ..... $90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE $30

PREPAID CERTIFICATES ..... issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
2 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 31 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE
OFFERS
PRESTON COAL,
Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,
Egg and Stove sizes at $6·75 per Ton
ALSO, THE GENUINE
EAGLE VEIN COAL
Same sizes, same price.
A Superior Quality of
LEHIGH COAL
Constantly on hand. Egg and Stove sizes at $7·50, delivered to any part of the city, entirely free of slate and dirt.

I advise my friends, and the public generally, to lay in their coming winter's supply now, as the price is as low as it will be, and as there is a prospect of an advance soon. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street.

EMPORIUM, [4 17 rp
No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size, $7·50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7·00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

THE "EXCELSIOR"
HAMS
(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.)
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
And Curers of the Celebrated
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR CURED HAMS
Tongues and Beef,
Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded
"J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuths3m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand.
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given that Wills of Seire Facias will be issued upon the following claims at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same are paid within that time to

W. A. SLIVER,
Attorney at Law.
No. 30 North SEVENTH Street.

City to use of Lane Schofield vs Cornelius S. Smith, C. P., December T., 1864, No. 2, for paving, $143·95, lot S. W. corner of Second and Queen streets, 23 feet 3 inches by 80 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. John Sanders, C. P., March T., 1865, No. 60, for paving, $44 00, lot N. E. corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, 16 feet by 20 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. James Montgomery, C. P., December T., 1865, No. 49, for paving, $39 75, lot S. W. corner of Seventeenth and Montrose streets, 13 feet by 46 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. Freeman Scott, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 1, for paving, $55 84, lot N. E. corner of Tenth and Poplar streets, 18 feet front on Tenth street by 36 feet.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 2, for paving, $24 72, lot north side of Poplar street, 36 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 3, for paving, $25·53, lot north side of Poplar street, 50 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 4, for paving, $24·72, lot north side of Poplar street, 64 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet.

Same vs. William A. Archer, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 5, for paving, $24·97, lot south side of Brown street, 32 feet 6 inches east from St. John street, 15 feet 6 inches by 23 feet 6 inches.

Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 6, for paving, $24 72, lot south side of Brown street, 48 feet east from St. John street, 18 feet 5 inches by 23 feet 5 in. 4 12 thm*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM GILLESPIE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JANE GILLESPIE, Administratrix of the Estate of WILLIAM GILLESPIE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 28th day of May, A. D., 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of LEWIS STOVER, Esq., No. 522 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 5 12 smth5t

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
INCORPORATED 1864.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.
COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY
Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.

Send your order to
OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.
DEPOTS.
S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,

4 23m A. BROWN.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A NAVAL HOSPITAL AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Proposals will be received at this office for the erection and construction (complete) of a Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.

Plans and specifications of the proposed buildings can be seen at the office of John McArthur, Jr., architect, No. 209 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia, who will afford all bidders every information necessary to a full understanding of the requirements of the Department in the matter of the erection and construction of the Hospital aforesaid.

Each proposal, to be considered, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, as to their competence and willingness to guarantee to the sum of thirty (30) per cent. of the whole amount of the proposal offered, that the bidder or bidders so guaranteed (should the contract be awarded him or them) shall, within ten days of the acceptance of his or their bid, enter into contract with the Navy Department for the erection and construction of the Hospital and its appurtenances, and carry through the same to completion, according to the terms of the bid and the plans and specifications above mentioned.

Proposals must state the shortest time required to complete the contract, with the understanding that between two or more bids of equal amount, the Department will give the preference to that naming the shortest time.

Payments for the work will be made monthly, as it progresses, upon certificate of the architect, stating its amount and quality, and that the terms of the contract have been complied with—the Department reserving twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each certificate until the buildings are delivered into its hands, complete and ready for occupancy, according to the terms of the contract for the erection and construction of the Naval Hospital and its appurtenances before mentioned.

All the proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Naval Hospital at Philadelphia."

The proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, at the Navy Department, at noon of Tuesday, May 22, 1866.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids not deemed by it satisfactory or to the interests of the Government.

P. J. HORWITZ,
5 1 tuths9t Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF MOLASSES.
OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, May 31, 1866, for the sale of about

14 500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES.

(83 barrels averaging about 42 gallons each, and 479 half barrels averaging about 23 gallons each.)

Proposals will not be received for less than three (3) barrels or five (5) half barrels.

All the packages have been regauged and recoopered; but, if desired by the purchaser, will be regauged by a reliable inspector before their delivery. It can be seen at the Subsistence Storehouse, at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., or samples will be found with the following officers:—

Brevet Brigadier-General H. F. CLARKE, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., New York city.

Brevet Brigadier-General G. L. KILBURN, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa.

Brevet Brigadier-General P. T. WILSON, V. S. and Brevet Lieut.-Col., Captain and C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.

Or at this office.

Payment in Government funds, about fifty per cent of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder before the delivery commences.

No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

All purchases will be loaded at the Government wharf in Washington, D. C., free of expense.

The usual reservation by the Government in regard to bids will be observed.

G. BELL,
5 15 tuth6t Major and C. S., U. S. A.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $6 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties, T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General,
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 tM81

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until

MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843 900 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:—

18 000 feet 1¼ inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2 inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½ inch Oak.
129,000 feet 3 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½ inch Oak.
73,000 feet 4 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5 inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2 inch Hickory.
6 500 feet 3 inch Hickory.
14,000 feet 4 inch Hickory.
39,000 feet 1½ inch Ash.
74 500 feet 2 inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 4 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5 inch Ash.
3,500 feet 1 inch Pine.
34 800 feet 2 inch Pine.
37,000 feet 1 inch Pine.
25,000 feet 2 inch Poplar.
13,000 feet 1 inch Poplar.

The above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, and can be seen by applying to Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upwards. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bids, and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his post office address, endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
5 4 1dt Depot of Washington.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
May 10, 1866

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 22d day of May instant, for the supply of 80,000 pounds of FRESH BEEF, and 80,000 pounds of FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef is to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the article proposed, and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

R. BRIDGES,
5 10 10t Chief of Bureau.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
No. 250 G Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase, from the United States, of all the IRON WORK for Nineteen Spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the Rods, Bolts, Plates, and Dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.

The Iron is now stored at the Works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.

A detailed bill of the iron, and the length of the spans, may be obtained on application at this office.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

The United States reserve the right to reject all bids if not deemed advantageous.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Bridge Iron."

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M.,
4 30-18t U. S. Army.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF GOVERNMENT BARGES at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, FRIDAY, May 18, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Sale, at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, on FRIDAY, May 18, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following named barges, viz.:—

Barge "Reliance," a double-decked barge, in good condition.

Length, 108 feet; breadth, 20 feet 6 inches; depth, 5 feet 9 inches.

Tonnage, about 150 tons; hull of white oak, with windlass on deck.

Barge "Kate," a single-decked barge, in good condition.

Length, 98 feet; breadth, 17 feet 6 inches; depth, 8 feet; of about 130 tons burden; hull of white oak.

Barge "Oneida," a double-decked barge, in good condition.

Length, 98 feet; breadth, 23 feet; depth, 6 feet 6 inches; of about 135 tons burden; hull of white oak; windlass on deck; iron cleets.

Barge "Walkill,"

ST. DOMINGO.

Progress of the Revolution—The Government Forces Defeated—The Insurgents Alleged to be Backed by the Haytien Government—Pimentel Proclaimed President of the Republic—The Rebels Marching on the Capital.

By the arrival of the Spanish steamer *Montezuma* at Havana on the 11th instant we have later and important news from St. Domingo. The news relates to the revolution which broke out on the frontiers of Hayti in the commencement of March. The Generals who headed the rebellion were Domingo Ramirez, Francisco Moreno, Luciano Murillo, Timoteo Orgando, Juan Contreras, Dominco Lasala, Aniceto Martinez, and the Military Governor of Barahana. Rubi, the commandant of Neiba, abandoned the place without waiting for the insurgents, who were thus enabled to march forward and advance as far as the river Yaque, which is to the Haytiens another "el Dorado." There was another movement in San Cristobal, headed by Marcos Cabral, nephew of General Baez, which, in less than three days, spread rapidly as far as Manicl. This revolt was, however, suppressed by the Government troops.

Subsequently to the above events other movements had occurred. A column of nine hundred troops occupied San Juan after some skirmishing at Yaque and Jinoba. Another column, consisting of four hundred men, after engaging the insurgents near the river, and flanking the Paso de Canela (the seat of the rebellion), took possession of Neiba. On the 3d of April the factions of Neiba, after stopping the supply of water for upwards of twenty-four hours, attacked the Government troops from several points and defeated them. The latter had one hundred and thirty prisoners taken and lost the greater part of their armaments. The column of Government troops at San Juan then moved to Corojo, which borders on the Yaque river. There are besides eight hundred men at Azua.

There can be no doubt that the revolution is backed by the Haytien Government. All the supplies the insurgents receive they obtain from that quarter—money, guns, powder, and provisions—in abundance. The powder they got in the beginning was received in cans, and the lead in bars; but now they get cartridges daily prepared.

Valentin Ramirez—a natural brother of Baez—had been appointed as Commander-in Chief of the Government troops. He is waiting for reinforcements, before the military operations can be resumed. But to fight the enemy with any prospect of success he would require from two thousand five hundred to three thousand men. After the defeat at Neiba and the retreat from San Juan, no one can tell what proportions the revolt may assume. Another revolution had broken out since the above accounts, headed by a certain Leperon and Frederico Garcia, the result of which was the downfall of Baez. Pimentel, say the last accounts, had been proclaimed President of the Republic. The insurgents were marching on the capital. After Baez had beaten the Haytiens (on a former occasion) a secret conspiracy had been formed to assassinate him.—*New York Herald.*

NAPOLEON'S HISTORY OF CÆSAR.

THE SECOND VOLUME.

We find in the London *Daily News* of May 5 the following account of the second volume of Napoleon's "History of Julius Cæsar:"—

"Advance sheets of the English translation of the second volume of the Emperor Napoleon's 'History of Julius Cæsar' are now in our hands. Reserving for another and, we trust, early opportunity, a detailed notice of these remarkable chapters, we must be content for the present to give a brief summary of their contents. Readers who look in the pages for political allusions will probably be somewhat disappointed, though it may not be impossible to discover in the many scattered passages of the fourth book, in which the events of Rome of the years 696-704 are related, a decided sympathy, amounting, perhaps, to a tender feeling, on the part of the Imperial biographer, with the cause and fortunes of his fellow protopope. The wars in Gaul, for which, of course, the 'Commentaries' have furnished the materials, are treated with a fulness and mastery which are evidently the result of long labors and of patient research. Indeed, the narrative seems animated throughout with an almost professional enthusiasm. The present historian has no doubt enjoyed rare advantages in the prosecution of his interesting task from the various resources of collaboration at his disposal; he has made the most of these advantages, and he is not the less deserving of the Muse of History for having rallied to her service the obscurer zeal and science of a *corps d'elite* of interpreters and inquirers.

"We believe we may at once undertake without flattery to describe this volume as far more valuable, and even far more readable, than its predecessor, though it deals much less with theory and sentiment, and much more with geographical descriptions, accounts of battles and sieges, marches and campaigns, recorded with scrupulous technical precision. An English reader will naturally be attracted by the 'First Descent into Britain,' the much disputed question of the point of embarking and landing; the 'Second Descent into Britain,' the march into the interior of the island and the march towards the Tamnes. The Revolt of Gaul, A. U. C. 702; the operations in Auvergne and the siege of Alesia we should be disposed at a first glance to cite among the best examples of the manner in which the illustrious biographer has availed himself of his learned auxiliaries, and displayed his own literary and military capacity.

"The curious political reader will turn, perhaps, instinctively to the recapitulation of events at Rome, from A. U. C. 696 to 705, and will note for reading 'between the lines' such suggestive and burning topics as the 'Difficulties of Cæsar's Task,' 'Riots at Rome,' 'State of Anarchy in Rome,' 'Corruption of the Elections,' 'Cæsar's Relations with Cicero,' 'The Republic Declared in Danger,' 'Spirit which Animates Cæsar's Adversaries,' 'The Question of Right between the Senate and Cæsar,' 'Intrigues to Deprive Cæsar of His Command,' 'Violent Measures Adopted Against Cæsar,' 'State of Public Opinion,' 'Lentulus Carries the State Against Cæsar,' 'Cæsar is Driven to Civil War,' and—'Cæsar Crosses the Rubicon,' with which the present volume closes, in the following words:—

"'The Roman world did not find peace until the heir of his name had made his cause triumph. But it was no longer possible for Augustus to renew the work of Cæsar; fourteen years of civil war had exhausted the strength of the nation and used up the characters; the men imbued with the great principles of the past were dead; the survivors had alternately served all parties; to succeed, Augustus himself had made peace with the murderers of his adoptive father; the convictions were extinct, and the world, longing for rest, no longer contained the elements which would have permitted Cæsar, as was his intention, to re-establish the republic in its ancient splendor and its ancient forms, but on new principles.'

"At the foot of this passage (which we do not single out as a gem of translation) the name of the latest historian of Cæsar is signed, and below is the date at which the passage was penned. 'The Tuileries, March 20, 1866.' The hours of great men are believers in great dates."

The London *Telegraph* also devotes an article to the volume. The following is a passage:—

"The present volume is the second of the work, and includes the 'Wars in Gaul,' coming down in Roman events to the passage of the Rubicon. If this were the place to quote at length, the last of the published pages would amply bear out what we have advanced as to the purpose of the book. Suffice it to extract a single sentence, which at once shows what his Majesty thinks of Cæsar, and whom else he thinks of while telling the story of Julius's life. 'When a leader of genius,' says his Majesty, 'is elected by the public voice, and appears in the midst of the storm which endangers the vessel of state, then he alone can direct its course, and bring it to the harbor. Cæsar was not the instigator of this profound perturbation of Roman society; he had become the indispensable pilot.'"

Heartrending.

From the Oswego Palladium.

The schooner *Corsican*, Captain Faulkner, left Hamilton, C. W., on Wednesday afternoon, for this port. When off Oakville, some thirty miles below Hamilton, and fifteen out, the wind blowing fresh, the man at the masthead discovered a boat, and sung out accordingly. The schooner was brought to, and John Mellen, first mate, and four seamen lowered away a boat and made for the object.

On reaching the boat it proved to be a small scow or punt. In it were two boys and a girl. The boys seemed to be still alive, though in an extremely exhausted condition, while the girl was dead. They were all taken on board the *Corsican*, where, after resorting to the usual methods of restoring animation, and after the lapse of four or five hours, the boys were enabled to give some account of themselves. The boys' names are John and James Welsh, and they live with their parents near Oakville.

On Wednesday morning five children, all of the same family—two boys, aged fifteen and thirteen, and three girls, aged respectively eleven, nine, and seven years—got in the scow at Oakville, and the wind took them out to sea. The further they got from shore the rougher was the sea, and to make matters worse, the boat leaked badly. By hard work the boys managed to keep her afloat and right side up until two or three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, when she capsized and went clean over. The two youngest girls were drowned here. The other girl and boys clung to the boat and righted her.

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